WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 195 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival from	Depart for
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiva	8845	2ndOct	8thOct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct.	25 ,,
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	8996	22nd ,,	4thNov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	17thNov	29th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd ,,	5thDec

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October ..	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
29th ,, ..	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890
24th ,, ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,, ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT + ...	7,94
11th ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
18th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

About 1921	Steamer	—
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about 1922	Steamers	—
13th October ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi direct.
15th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	East and South Africa.
15th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi ports
17th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Bushire and Busreh.
19th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th October ..	SANGOLA ..	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon

Only limited saloon accommodation isavailable

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

[redacted]ISHA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	66,60,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just leaving College. It may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 110.38.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interst	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
and so on			

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to—
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 280,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
F. H. Batty, Esqr.
C. Gromeler-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Tremont, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Nazsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,300,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
393, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	or The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office. Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.
Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and from MONDAY, the 24th instant, the offices of the following will be removed to their new premises "AKBAR BUILDING", 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
THE AKBAR MFG. & PRESS CO., LTD.
RAHIMTOOLA HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
THE SULTANIA COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

R 1672

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR CARDS of admission to the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bundar, on the occasion of the Disembercation and Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.C., G.M.M.O., G.M.B.S., M.C., on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1921, should be made in writing not later than the 25th of October.

The full name and address of each person for whom a card is required should be given in applications which should be addressed, envelopes marked "ROYAL VISIT," to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Presidency District,
P. W. D. Secretariat, BOMBAY.

C10980

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders, who have failed to pay the First Call of Rs. 10 per share due on 30-9-1920 are required, in terms of the Articles of Association, to pay the call money together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date to date of payment on or before 15th November, 1921, at the office of the Bank, 10 and 11 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

If the amount is not paid on or before the specified date, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be forfeited without further reference, and Shareholders will, nevertheless, remain liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said call or calls.

Special attention of persons who have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Company for registration is directed to this notice.

By order of the Board,
A. R. DAVAR,
Manager and Director.

C11055

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. P. S. Mellor, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Nanabhai Talackchund, as Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. A. Kay, retiring by rotation and who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

6. To pass a resolution directing capitalisation of part of the undivided profits for distribution of bonus shares as mentioned in the Directors' Report.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th October, 1921, to 19th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 8th October, 1921.

C11010

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in Rs. as. p.
White	1 8 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey, Blue, etc.	1 8 0	1 15

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Re. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., an Auction Sale of very valuable jewellery, containing ornaments set-up with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, etc., will be held on the 19th October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our offices opposite Apollo Street Post Office at the cost and risk of Mr. Krishnalal Trikamlal:—

The catalogues are available and goods can be seen in our offices and 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of bidding and delivery shall be taken on the following day on payment of the balance.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 FEET ENGLISH CANVAS HOSE PIPE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of Oct. 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, next to the Apollo Street Post Office, by order of Messrs. G. Vithaldas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Adhyapak and Sons of Ujjain:—

About 2,500 feet English Canvas Hose Pipe 2½in and 12 ply.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. L. C. Miranda and Co., Tailors and outfitters of Bake House Lane, Fort, who had purchased the goods from the Auction Sales and have failed to take delivery of the same.

Remnants of woollen, silk and Cotton piecegoods.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "PHIROZE BUILDING" SITUATE AT APOLLO BUNDER WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1921, at the hour of 4 p.m. (Standard Time- in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper and Tehemuras Dorabji Kapadia in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of August, 1920, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560, together with the messuages, tenements, structures, building, dwelling house, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "Phiroze Building," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 891 (C) and Street No. 9 (E) and bounded as follows, that is to say on, or towards the north by Apollo Bunder aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road, on or towards the East partly by the said Stevens Road and partly by the said Apollo Bunder Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Modows Street, Fort,

Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THAKURDWAR, ZAOBA'S OART, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Gunjabai Vinayak and Radhabai Moraba, Vendors, sell the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards and registered in the Records of the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 4346 and Street No. 44, and bounded as follows:—That is, on or towards the East by the property of Bhiwa Laxman and Gopal Mulloojee and on or towards the North, South and West by the property of Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Medows Street, Cama Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GRINDING MACHINERY, MOTOR ENGINE, BARLEY BAGS, FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th of October, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Sheth Fazumal Vallabhdas, Chhabra, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alarakhia Jivraj, the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th September, 1920, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction all the stock-in-trade of the said Alarakhia Jivraj at his shop at Duncan Road near Two Tanks, including:—

3 iron crushers.
1 Turner's motor engine of 25 h.p.
1 crushing machine, apparatus, stool implements, pullies, etc., etc.
Barley bags, weighing scale, safe, empty bags, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken within 8 days from the date of the sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS. SOAP DEALERS AND CHEMISTS.

The Sale of a big lot of Soda Bottles, Cases of Soaps and Sal Hepatica of Messrs. Bristol Myers and Co.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 19th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods, slightly damaged by water at the Godown of Messrs. Jeena and Co., opposite European General Hospital, Frere Road, behind the Irani Shop.

A big lot of soda bottles, cases of soaps, a big lot of sal-hepatica by Messrs. Bristol Myers and Co.

P.S.—Paying Cash on the spot after the lot is knocked down to the purchaser.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY YULE VILLA, at 36, Reynold's Road, near Byculla Club, next to Young Men Christian Association Property.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Bai Jamabai Dharsey Jivraj, and on account and risk of mortgagors Khalid Samsudin Anvari, Guiammahomed Karmaly Boga and Ebrahim Fazil Visram by their power of Sale given in mortgage deed of 27th September, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site all that piece of land of Improvement Trust with buildings thereon situated at Plot No. 36, Reynolds Road, admeasuring 982 square yards of Collector New Survey No. 3527, and bounded on the East by Plot 38 of Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahmed, West Plot 34 of Y. M. C. A. property, North by service passage, South by Reynolds Road, and registered in Municipality under E Ward No. 4101 (3) and Street No. 36.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors. Bell Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures by well-known Makers, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedwares, crockery, etc.

The property of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., M.I.E.E.

Furniture is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from H. L. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and backwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds boshstove, gramophone with records; electro-platedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, HABERDASHERY (PARIS GARTERS), GARTERS, FISH HOOKS, GLASS BEADS, ZINC CHLORIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 128, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 parcels smoking pipes.
12 rolls leather belting each 300 feet long.

On account and risk of S. Mahomed Shafi Mohomed Rafi:—

1 case Haberdashery (Paris garters).

On account and risk of Nurmahomed Haji Suleman Bhimdiwalla:—

1 case garters.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

4 cases glass beads.
6 casks zinc chloride.
8 casks zinc chloride.

On account and risk of the concerned:—

13 cases fish hooks.

On account and risk of Messrs. A. Pranjiwandas and Co.:—

1 parcel flouncing.
6 parcels printed voiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Acharia Road on the Sea side, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockery, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, crockery stands, carpets, China matting, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, single and double bedstead, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large chival glass with side drawers, English ice box, aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of T. C. Fisher, Esq., Deputy Accountant General Secretariat.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN PLATE CASES AND LOOSE TIN PLATES BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, "L" Shed, Mazagon, the following:—

A large quantity of tin plate cases and a large quantity of loose tin plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving the any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co. and in accordance with Secs. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 25th, WEDNESDAY the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of 8 volumes of Soious's analystic cyclopedia of practical medicine, 1920 edition, 3 bales woollen shawls, bales of C. piece-goods, carpet, cases of Shrinagar carved furniture, cases of shoes, 20 iron rail wheels, one piano, motor tyres, metre, cases of vinegar, hockey sticks, books, English and Indian medicines, paint, haberdashery, hosiery, bags of raisins, tents, scented and other oils, caps, trunks and boxes, brass and copperware, earthen toys, glass bangles, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railways and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of oorid, bags of moong, bundles of gunny bags, bags of dry cocoanuts, case of brushes, case of oilmanstores, case of camphor, bundle of silk waste, cases of locks, loose wooden planks, bundles of iron bars, cases of ren, loose C. I. sheets, packages of machinery, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, iron beams, empty wooden cases, bundles of coir mattings, bags of sweeping grain and bags of till seeds etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

A Special Auction
OF
CARS, LORRIES
AND
MOTOR-CYCLES
will be held for
DIVALI
celebrations at the MOTOR MART of
THE
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE
COMPANY, LTD.
310, Lamington Road,
Off. Jacob Circle.
On 29th October Saturday 3-30 p.m.
(Entries close on 24th. Apply for the Form to the Head Office, 320, Mint Road, Fort.)
Phone 4643.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each
Daimond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
featuring the Winsome
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
THE BANDMAN OPERA CO. 1921.
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes
To-Night Wednesday Oct. 19th at 9-30 p.m.
For the First Time in Bombay. The Great London Extranaganza, from the London Pavilion.
'AFGAR'
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6. 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FINAL WEEK THREE EPISODES.
EPISODE 13TH BY AIR ANE SEA
" 14TH THE HOUSE IN THE CANYON
" 15TH THE WAGES OF CRIME.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
THAT GIRL MONTANA
A smashing drama, mingling romance, beauty and suspense
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE SIXTH PICTURE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
One more Picture-de-Luxe of their "Biggest Seven" Series, starring yet another great personality of the Moving Picture World.
"Dollars and the Woman"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A unique Vitagraph Masterpiece starring the incomparable Cinema Queen
ALICE JOYCE.
A Story of a woman's conflict with Love and Lucre,
"Dollars and the Woman"
He was a self-centered, impassioned spend thrift—blessed with a wife, who knew the value of Thrift. Fate, however, was not very propitious with the pair—and their happy home gradually drifted into insolvency. To save her husband—aye, to push him onward—the girl risked the consequences of borrowing money from an old sweetheart!
"Dollars and the Woman"
The results were disastrous—at last they threatened to turn out... The husband doubted the fidelity... self-sacrificing plucky litt... thanks to goodness... selves all well...

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.
Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
THE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
The story of a man who broke the spirit of the bullies in a fair fight and won the ove of a maiden who at first resented his quest for her love
SEE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES

FOUR MYSTERIES IN O...
IN
The Branded Four
A Thrilling Serial
Photoplay
Starring
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Romance and Love
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE HERO OF THE MASSES!
ELMO
On the Screen of your magnificent Picture Palace.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, after an interval a powerful, sensational Triangle Picture
THIS WEEK
"MIGHT AND THE MAN"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)
Featuring the Gentleman—Hercules of the Modern Ages,
ELMO LINCOLN
in a sensational Photodrama of Love and Valour, with
CARMEL MYERS
A Charming Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

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on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for whole or Half-day work. Apply personally. N. F. SHETT, Girgaon Back Road.
A R1680

WANTED—A TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK, good prospects for a smart man. Apply to Box No. 7323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1681

WANTED—A smart BOOK-KEEPER. Apply stating qualification and salary expected, to THE KINSMEN TRADING CO., 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1676

WANTED—Three MEDICAL MEN with L. C. P. & S. qualifications preferable, and one qualified NURSE for Dharampur State. Apply stating terms and minimum salary expected to S. A. DESAI, Medical Officer, Dharampur State (District Surat).
A C11112

WANTED—EIGHT CLERKSHIPS on a salary of Rs. 60 rising by Rs. 4 to Rs. 180 will be filled in the Labour Office. Candidates should have as their mother tongue either Guzerati or Marathi. Apply by letter only with testimonials to the DIRECTOR, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.
A C11123

WANTED—An expert and intelligent hand by an Import firm, knowing book-keeping, shorthand, and typing, must apply in own writing, state age speed, experience book-keeping qualifications, certificates, and salary expected to Box No. 7324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1683

WANTED—One fully qualified (in Nursing and Midwifery) European NURSING SISTER for the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, Pay Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters, servants and lighting. Allowances, Rs. 60 for Board, Rs. 7 for Uniform, and Rs. 4 for washing. Further particulars from the CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum.
A C11125

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of cotton mill machinery, both spinning and weaving and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach on or before the 12th November, 1921, to Box No. 7326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1686

WANTED—(1) An ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, who can furnish a security of Rs. 500 either in cash, or in Bank receipt. Pay Rs. 60—75 according to qualifications; (2) One OFFICE CLERK, well-up in English, and who knows typewriting, pay Rs. 50; (3) Three MUNSHIS and two OFFICEPEONS, who have previously worked with some contractor; Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to BISHAMBARNATH KAPOOR and Co., KALYAN.
A R1531

WANTED—Experts and assistants experienced in (1) Oil Extraction (solvent) Plants, (2) Wood Distillation Plants, (3) Alcohol Distilleries, (4) Bone Mill and by-products Plants, (5) Soap Factories, (6) Drug and Chemical Factories Office Managers with knowledge in chemistry; Accountants; Clerks, Shorthand Typists, experienced in chemical factory routine. Apply stating experience, with testimonials, beginning salary wanted for post in Burma. Good prospects for suitable men. STANDARD DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., (India), Limited. 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
A R1685

WANTED.—One competent ENGINEER to undertake charge of erection and working of Sugar Factory Machinery. Only those holding 1st Class Bombay Boiler certificates and having considerable experience of machinery with some knowledge of Electrical Engineering need apply. Those having Sugar Factory experience preferred, salary according to qualifications. Also one WORK SHOP FOREMAN to take charge of the Work Shop of a Sugar Factory, must have sufficient experience and ability to undertake all routine repair work, salary Rs. 150 with prospects. Applicants must be able to join by beginning of December, 1921. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING AGENTS, THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10912

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C11105

AN ALIGARH GRADUATE with long teaching and Secretarial experience seeks TUTION or any other suitable position. Apply Box No. 7325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1684

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS in a new building at Rebeb Street near Club Road, Byculla. Apply RECEIVER, High Court, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C R1661

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. Four office blocks on each floor of net area, 2,310 square feet, 1,800 feet, 2,090 square feet, and 1,830 square feet. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1668

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FIRST-FLOOR office in Bakehouse Lane off Rampart Row for immediate possession. Rent Rs. 450. For inspection please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C C11132

TO LET—A SPACIOUS GROUND-FLOOR of a new Building on the harbour at Colaba for immediate occupation. For rent, inspection and other particulars please apply to the BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 156.
C C11131

TO BE LET—At Matheran LUCKY COTTAGE with furniture. Apply SULEMANJI KARIMJI at 237, Jakaria Musjid Bombay, or Gardener at Matheran.
C R 1649

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C 1634

OFFICE PREMISES in favourable located Corner site on Ballard Estates. Moderate rents with immediate possession. Ground floor will suit well for a Bank or a decent Show room. Please apply for particulars and inspection to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort, Telephone No. 156.
C C11128

FLATS of 4 bed-rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room with modern conveniences and Electric Lift at Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road commanding full Western Sea View in occupation by December next. Rents Rs. 750 and upwards. Apply THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street.
C C11130

THE few remaining FLATS on the Harbour at Colaba behind the Baptist Church comprising each of 3 bed-rooms, a Drawing and a Dining-room, Verandah, with modern Sanitation. Rents Rs. 500 and upwards. For inspection and particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C C11129

HOTELS

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

HOTEL UNIVERSAL—A first class descent Hotel, near Byculla Club Road. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate. Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 20th instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Sonter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA C11114

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES, situate at Kandawadi, Khetwadi, Jacob Circle and at Kalbadevi Road. For particulars apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road, visiting hours 11 to 2 p.m. (S. T.). 'Phone 5287.
G R1603

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C 10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A brand new five ton Acsson truck. Apply Box No. 7310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1644

FOR SALE—One N. S. U. German Touring MOTOR CAR with new body, Bosch Magneto, etc., going very cheap. Genuine buyers may apply to HORMASJI NAVROJI, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
JA R1658

WANTED—A 3 to 3½ tons MOTOR LORRY for goods new or second-hand in working order. Apply to DAYABHAI VASANJI & SONS, Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 3472.
JA R1682

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—"FAIRBANKS" new DYNAMO 230 Volts 7½ K. W. complete. Offers invited. Box No. 7322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1678

FOR SALE—Three second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. of original presser 125 lbs. Two of Tinker Shenton maker. One of Scott and Hodgson maker. Three in working order at MOTILAL HIRABHAI MILLS, Premgate, Ahmedabad.
R1636

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chidambaram, Vizag District.
D R1697

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., te. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountncy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

LOST AND FOUND.

A SUITABLE REWARD will be given to the finder of a third class Boiler CERTIFICATE No. 1973 granted by the Collector of Bombay. Under No. B1/7663 of 24-10-10 with eleven annextures to one Mr. Sheik Abdool Gaffoor Sheik Mohamad. Finder please communicate with Box No. 7320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R1669

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL— Banks, Office, Mills, peons and sepoys' complete clothing and uniform suppliers Apply SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building.
T R1608

WANTED to purchase large quantities of Cinchona Febrifuge. Apply stating rate to DEOSI RAJA, 41, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta.
T R1648

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K'Ot MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO KHADI AND DHOTAR BUYERS Best stuff, hand-woven guaranteed, moderate rates. Special accommodation to merchants. Goods prepared to sample. Large stock in hand available at THE SHREE LAXMI WEAVING WORKS, Raipur Road, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
T R1673

UIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 2¼ in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4, Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8, Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

JUBBULPORE residents will get post free a small Bottle of "PLAFENO" a 90% effective Plague remedy (both preventive and curative) on receipt of one anna stamps Particulars Free. Large bottle Re. 1. Postage and V.-P. extra. BOMBAY CHEMICAL AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay—4.
T R1675

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-Inking, Visible, Compact, Durable List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Second-hand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4689 W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	220
Best Quality Ribbons, Carb ons etc. Repairs.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED INDIAN BLOCK MECHANICS to maintain "Neales" Token Block Instruments, Train Control, telegraph and telephone instruments on a section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Applicants should have a thorough Workshop training with subsequent experience in connection with the above instruments and should be conversant with rules regarding working of trains, etc on a Railway. Salary offered Rs. 100 to Rs 200 p.m. Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT ELECTRICAL BRANCH B N. Railway, Khargpur.
C 11111

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Killachand Deochand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11127

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 11TH DIVIDEND.

A FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax for the half-year ended 30th June 1921 has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Bank, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on and after the 25th day of October 1921, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of the Bank on the 7th October 1921, and who have also paid all calls on their New Issue shares.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.
Agents.
N.B.—The DIVIDENDS will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses.
C11126

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD HONGKONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE FLUE-DUST, WILLOW-DUST, TARES AND HOOPS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire ready production up to 7th November, 1921, of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, Tares and Hoops produced at the Company's Hongkong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office. Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, and will be received at the Office uptil 5 p.m. of MONDAY, the 7th proximo. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of flue-dust, willow-dust, Tares and Hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER. Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17-10-1921.
C11109

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rao Saheb Khakhar Buildings, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1920.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4TH.—To consider the letter from Mr. Vasonji Motichand, a Shareholder, and accordingly to appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration at Rs. 75 only.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MAGANLAL BALOOBHAI & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 14th October, 1921, to Friday, the 4th November, 1921, both days inclusive.
The dividend, if declared, will be paid from Monday, the 28th November, 1921, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.), on week days except Saturdays on production of share certificates at the Registered Office.
C11117

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of indentification subscribed by the Chairman thereof an copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913, Section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with the objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed documents submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of indentification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.

Such of the resolutions as may be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Thursday the 3rd day of November 1921 at the same time and place.
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1921.
By order of the Board,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
C11122

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vithalwadi (Telwady), within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 633 and New No. 2961, and New Survey No. 1462 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1706 and Street No. 35 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the West and East by Taboot Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Mama, and on or towards the South by the House of Mr. Nanji.
Dated this 18th day of October, 1921.
UNWALLA FEEROZSHA AND PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11128

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in filling in a portion of the low lying ground at the Hindu Cemetery at Haines Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Bombay, 17-10-21.
TA C11118

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for clearing 1,000 tons of Cement will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 26th day of October 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeepers Office, Byculla,
18th October, 1921.
TA C11124

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the piece of land, situate at Cursetji Sukhlaji Street and Bapty Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 505, 506, New Nos. 14021, A/14021 and A1/14021, Old Survey Nos. 65 and A/20, New Survey Nos. 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 1/6943, 3/6943, 1Aa/6943, 1/6944, 1/6945, 1B/6943, 4/6946 and 5/6943, the Municipal Ward and Street numbers and the names of the present or recent occupants whereof so far as our client has been able to ascertain, are mentioned below had been leased by Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla in 1863 for a period of 99 years and subject to the terms and conditions thereof has been devised under the Will of the said Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla to his son Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla for his life only and after his death the same was devised absolutely to the children of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla including our client in terms of the said Will and that the said Will was duly proved in the High Court of Bombay in the year 1871 and the extent and nature of the respective rights of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and his children in the said land were duly declared as aforesaid by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No 595 of 1917 whereby it was declared that the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla was entitled to a life interest in the said land and that only after his death the same would belong absolutely to his children who will at the death of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla claim possession of the said land

R. Municipal D Ward Nos.	Khursetji Sukhlaji Street Nos.	Present or brecent occupant.
4027, 4028	10 to 16	
4029.	2 & 3	Shermahomed Mulji
4030, 4031 to	Street Nos.	
4038, 4039	1, 2 to 9, 10	
4040, 4041	11, 16A, 18 to	Soonabai Minoch er Vakil
4042 to 4046	30	
4052, 4053,	46, 48A,	
4054 to 4056	50, 52, 52 & 1	Bachubai Navroji Batliwalla.
4057, 4098	54 to 60, 118	
4099, 4100 and 4101	120 to 126	Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla Mortgagee to Gulbaji Ajesinghji & Co.
4102, 4103 4104, 4105	128, 1, 130. 1	Fatmabai widow of Esmafally Abdulhusein Nasurally & Ors.
4106 to 4108	132 to 138	Sultanalli Tyeballi
4109	140	Mahomedalli Rajbhai
4110	142 to 152	Heirs of Ebrahim Abbul Kayrim.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1921.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Sorabji R. Banatwalla.
C11086

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 853 of 1921.

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., Limited, a Joint-Stock Company, incorporated in England and carrying on business at Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs
V/S
C. PRATABCHAND AND COMPANY a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Sheikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay. ...Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of April 1921 it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, annas fifteen and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date hereof until payment.
And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of movable property dated the 25th day of July, 1921, one Motor Car bearing Registered No. 147 belonging to the said Pratabchand Gulabchand was attached.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Friday the 4th day of November 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of a Warrant of sale dated 13th September 1921 put up for sale by Public Auction in a bungalow at Walkeshwar, Ridge Road, the aforesaid Moveable property for the satisfaction of the said decree interest and costs and costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.
The lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated this 8th day of October 1921.
S. G. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. WADIA GANDY AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11118

PROFESSION.

Dr. K. K. Ghose, M. B (Home)
Homeopathic Physician,
43-45, Dadi Sheth Agiari Street,
BOMBAY 2)
Consultation hours:
8 A.M. to 11 A.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
AND
In the matter of the Indian Soap and Mantle Works Limited having its registered office at Matunga without the Fort of Bombay.
MADHAVDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant, a manager, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) KHIMJI KANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, a Muccadum, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the compulsory winding up of the abovenamed Company by the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay and for appointment of an Official Liquidator was presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp by the Petitioners on the 14th day of October 1921 and Mr. N. H. Moos has been appointed a Provisional Liquidator of the abovenamed Company without security and that the said petition is directed to be heard on the 18th day of November, 1921, before the honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers and creditor or contributory desirous to oppose the making of an order for the compulsory winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to anybody requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.
Dated this 18th day of October, 1921.
CHITNIS KANGA AND MANBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11121

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHORAO JAYARAMRAORANE, late of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalsekar Building, Sussex Road, without the Fort of Bombay, but temporarily residing at Delhi, Manager the Delhi Tile Co. ..... Deceased.
ANSUYABAI, widow of Keshavrao Jayaramrao Rane, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalsekar building, Sussex Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the widow of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
11119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARMADASHANKER CHINTAMANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Satyabhama, daughter of the said Narmadashanker Chintamani, deceased, and limited to her minority ..... Deceased.
BHUGWATLAL CHINTAMANI BRAMHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Morarji Kallianji's Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eight day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11115

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

"LACK OF FUNDS."

During the recent debates in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly some really good and wholesome measures were proposed for the consideration of the Government but they were disposed of by them with the usual reply of 'lack of funds". Mr. S. C. Sahani member from Sind moved in the Indian Legislative Assembly that the capital needed for the construction of Sukkur Barrage be raised without any further delay. He said that if the barrage was constructed the water which was now allowed to run to waste would benefit not only Sind but also the whole of India; if the barrage was constructed all the necessities of life, including American cotton, could be grown in Sind and the railways would expand there. But the Hon. Mr. Hailey on behalf of Government pointed out that the undertaking must be financed by the Bombay Government although it was a matter of Imperial importance under the Finance Rules. Continuing further he said "if the Government of India took up the Sukkur Barrage scheme and financed it what answer would they give to the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces and other Provinces who would come forth with similar schemes." Dewan Bahadur K. S. Godhbole also met with the same fate when he drew the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for the admission of students to the College of engineering at Poona. One will be surprised to learn that out of the 420 applications for admission to the college during the present year it has only been possible to find room for 60 applicants. only. Both the Revenue Member and the Minister for education were entirely sympathetic towards the proposal to increase the accommodation so that the number of annual entries could at least be raised to 150. They both brought about the difficulties on the financial side and the net result of the discussion in the Council was the adoption of Dewan Bahadur Godbole's resolution with the addition of the words "when funds permit". The attention of the Government of Bombay was also drawn to the desirability of locating the Sydenham College of Commerce in a decent building of its own. The Government of Bombay have replied that owing to the present financial stringency and difficulty in finding a suitable site at a reasonable cost it has not yet been found possible to commence the construction of a building for the Sydenham College and that the whole question of constructing a building for the College on a suitable site is being considered by the Government. Unless people of India bend themselves in genuflexion and pray for the death of the military octopus, no finances are likely to come forth for the creation, nourishment, and proper upkeep of various other schemes which are likely to bring about the economic and the commercial prosperity of India.

Indian Railway Conference Association.

The annual sessions of this Association met at Simla on the 10th instant under the Presidency of Mr. F. A. Hadow. In view of several important subjects relating to Commerce and Industries discussed by him during the course of his presidential address a brief summary of them may not be considered out of place. At the outset he deals with the unanimous conclusion arrived at by the Indian Railway Committee that domiciled Companies must cease to exist and says that if Government accepts and endorses the conclusion arrived at by the Committee it cannot but give rise to a feeling of sadness that these Companies which have done so much in the past to establish Indian railways on a sound basis will disappear. Looking to the unanimous feeling of the people of India on the question of Company versus State management of Railways the disappearance of the railway companies from India is not likely to leave a feeling of sadness in the hearts of any one except in those of the "guaranteed Cormorants" themselves who have uptil now chewed the guaranteed interests happily under the Government patronage. On the question of the advisability of admitting representatives of trade to the discussions of the Conference Mr. Hadow remarks that "although there may be some advantage in admitting the representatives of trade to the discussions of a specific question, the demand for general representation is largely due to a misunderstanding as to the objects of the Conference. The questions which really concern the public are very few and it is not likely that the representatives of Industries and Commerce would assist the Conference or themselves very much at the discussions of other subjects or that their absence will prejudice their interests in any way." Coming to the question of several other matters which are happily grouped by him under the common heading "our relations with the public", he discusses the questions of pilferage on railways and the charge of bribery and corruption against the railway staff. He admits these charges to some extent but throws the major part of the blame on merchants and says that they can take much more effective measures to stop it if they wish to than the railway administration can. Lastly he deals with the question of racial discriminination and, referring to the accommodation reserved on certain railways for 3rd class European and Anglo-Indian passengers, remarks that such reservation by no means implies undue preference or racial discrimination but has been introduced for the general convenience and comfort for all classes of 3rd class passengers. It is really galling to see Indian 3rd class passengers packed up like sardines in a narrow compartment while a couple of Eurasians are enjoying their pipes in opposite corners of a railway compartment, a mere glance at which cast by a needy accommodation-seeking Indian is treated by the Railway authorities as 'Lese-majeste'. In spite of this notoriously abnoxious sight Mr. Hadow has the hardihood to say that the reservation is merely intended for the comfort of all classes of 3rd class passengers. Impudence can go no further.

Bank of England's domination.

Some time back the attention of the public was drawn in the columns of this journal to the amount received by the Bank of England for the supply of currency notes to India. In the year 1919-20 the Bank of England has received about Five hundred thousand pounds for the printing of these notes on behalf of the Government of India. One is tempted to ask whether the Government of India are so powerless in the matter that they should go to the Bank of England for a petty service like this. In case of forgeries of these currency notes the Government themselves admit the cleverness on the part of the forgers and style them as "well-executed forgeries." When a forger in the dark and with very crude implements at his command can produce such forgeries which the Government are at a loss to detect is it at all impossible that if Government were to encourage this art of note-printing in this country they would not be able to secure the same quality of notes which they get through the Bank of England?. This is only one phase of the all powerful domination which the Bank of England enjoys in several financial matters relating to India. The Bank of England has profiteered from this country by the use of vast sums of gold nominally earmarked with them and also by being several times appointed agents of the Government of India for the purchase of silver. They have again profiteered through the very profitable contract which they have made for the purchase of Indian gold. It is now high time for the Government of India to put an end once for all to this sort of domination and make this country free as early as possible from the clutches of the Bank of England.

The Fiscal Commission.

The Government of India have at last announced the personnel of the Fiscal Commission and have also published a list of questions for witnesses giving written evidence for the Commission. The personnel may well be grouped under the three heads of confirmed protectionists, confirmed free-traders and of persons who may well be styled as belonging to "no man's land."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 13th Oct, 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		9,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	13 64	Quieter
Sakels	27 50	
New York, 11 a.m. — Jan.	—	
" " March	—	
" " May.	—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Jan.	—	
" " May.	—	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th October, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Oct.	13 42
Nov.	—
Dec.	13 09
Jan.	12 96
Feb.	—
Mar.	12 74
April	—
May	12 51
June	—
July	12 22
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 13th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	13 00
November	12 89
December	12 74
January	12 66
February	12 53
March	12 41
April	12 29
May	12 18
June	12 04
July	11 93
August	11 66
September	11 43

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 13th Oct, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	24 90
Nov.	25 00
Dec.	25 10
Jan.	25 25
February	25 25
March	25 25
April	25 20
May	25 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 13th October, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	8.40
" " Fully Good	9.15
" " Fine	9.40
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.00
" " " Fully Good	10.75
" " " Fine	11.00
M.G. Broach, Good	12.03
" " Fully Good	12.35
" " Fine	12.80
" Scinde, Good	8.28
" " " Fully Good	9.03
" " Fine	10.00

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, 13th Oct. 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000	No change	
Public Deposits	£15,000,000	Dec.	£4,300,000
Other do	£134,800,000	Inc.	£700,000
Govt. Securities	£64,900,000	Inc.	£6,400,000
Other do	£80,400,000	Dec.	£,500,000
Notes and Gold	£22,300,000	Inc.	£1,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 15 o/o of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 13th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		84,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York	Jan.	18.85
Futures at New York	Mar.	18.67
	May	18.25
Spot Cotton at New York		19.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		19 00
Forei—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan	18.52
	May	17.81
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		8 5/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		73 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 13th Oct. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	18 85
	Mar.	18 67
	May	18 25
	July	17 80

Liverpool, 13th Oct. 1921.

Spot Daily Mid. U.G.O.C.	Oct.	13 00
	Jan	12 86
	Mar.	12 41
Liverpool	May.	12 18

London, 13th Oct., 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 5/8 Steady
Bar Gold	5 7 2 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	42 7/8 Firm

MONEY MARKET.

London, 13th Oct. 1921.

Bank Rate	75 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	42 7/8
3 months bills	42 5/8
Rising Tone of Silver:—China bought.	Firm.
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Discount Rate of England Rate o/o, since 21st July 1921.	6 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 13th Oct. 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block — 154 1/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags

Oct.-Nov. Inactive Nominal	£ 17
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net	
Nov.-Dec. Nearest	28 7/8
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	29 7/8
Bar Silves Spot Advanced owing to china purchases. Firm.	42 7/8

New York 13th Oct. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 85 60

EXCHANGE.

London 13th Oct. 1921.

On London in Paris	68 70
In Germany	551 00
In Italy	101 75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 68
Christiana	31 73
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	20 90

New York, 11th Oct. 1921.

Belgium	59 65
Petrograde	—
Athens	93 00

Liverpool, 13th Oct. 1921.

Mid. American Cottod Spot	13 64

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 13th Oct. 1921.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Oct-Nov Quoted	57
Baril wheat 62 1/2 lbs—Jan Feb. Sellers	37
Karachi Barley Dec-Jan Sellers	54

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/8
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Provenpore Real Bold Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£ 19
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£ 17 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct. Neglected	£ 20
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	—
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec. Jan. Nominal	£ 10
TORIA RAPESEED Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£ 19
LINSEED argentine Oct.-Nov. Paid Sellers	£ 15 1/4
" " Nov.-Dec. Nearest	£15 3/4
Duel—Tending lower.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/2
Copper Brazers	£ 101
Yellow Metal	£ 9
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 72 3/4
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 3/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£89 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 5/8
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 1/2

RUBBER.

Plantation first Latex Crepe Oct. Paid Buyers	9 1/2
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	15

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	16/6 Sellers Nov.-Dec.
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/9
Sine White Java C, & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	22

Tone:—Hardening slightly.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 18.

In sympathy with 89 points lower reported to-day in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 541 and after touching Rs. 545 declined to Rs. 542½. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 548 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 548. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 548 and closed at Rs. 544. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 488½ and advanced will Rs. 493. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 477 and declined till Rs. 469 again going up to Rs. 475 at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal December-January was Rs. 402 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be easier. Local Millwalas were indifferent buyers who are reported to have bought about 1000 bs. of nice ready Bengals. A Japan buyer bought about 1000 bs. of Fine Oomra ready.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	544
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	400
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jany.	488
Do March	472

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May,	548
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan,	405
Fine Oomra's	Dec.-Jany.	493
Do	March	475

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab		385	370	355
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	460	440	420	
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	480	470	450	
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	465	455	435	
Southerns				450	440 425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 17th Oct 1921.

Cotton	4215	Bales
Wheat	413	Qrtrs
Linseed	155	"
Rapeseed	18	"
Gingallyseed	844	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	152	"
Castorseed	12354	"
Rice	4186	"
Myrabollams	bil	
Cottonseed	782	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	4138	"
Jowar	Nil	
Masur	29	"
Pasley	Nil	
Bajra	477	"
Coal	2165	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 18th Oct, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 5/8
Fcn. Demand	370
American Dollars	371
Hongkong Dollars	206
Shanghai	291
Japan	170
Singapore	165

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

18th Oct. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	75	8	0
Do	1	74	0	0
Do	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do	1 1/2	74	0	0
Do	1 3/4	75	0	0
Do	2	75	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	0	0
Do	1	83	0	0
Do	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Bottoms		not		
Panah taka joint		21	0	0
Copper English Bottoms		62	0	0
Brass-Rolls		35	0	0
Chor chaker gused		23	0	0
Lead		43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS:

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 18th Oct, 1921

	Bazaar Weights	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready				
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	—	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	—	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	—	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	—	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	—	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	—	9	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	—	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	—	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black	—	62	8	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	—	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	—	14	8	0
Groundnuts	—	78	0	0
Castorseed	—	82	0	0
Java	—	8	8	0
Mowrasseed	—	8	8	0
Castorseed	—	58	0	0
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	—	9	10	6
Linseed May.	—	14	1	6
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	—	39	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-12-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-11-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-12-6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 97-6-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-6-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/4.
Tone of exchange Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 364.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 404.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 394.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 163.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 284.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 163 1/2.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 368.
London Gold ready s. 105-4.
London silver ready d. 42-8.
London silver forward d. 42.
Tone of silver Steady China bought ready.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.92 3-4 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 54.10 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 98.80 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 20.60 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 54.80 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 718 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS

Ah. Advance 3100, By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 1925, Century 1192/8, Cent. India 5235, Colaba Land 3075, Crescent 792/8 Currimbhoy 2307/8, David 1827/8, Fazulbhoy 1790, Finlay 1630, India. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 822/8, Kastoorchand 1690, Kohinoor 3805, New Great 1305, Pearl 1572/8, Phoenix 1335, Shapurji 535, Simplex 1160, Swan 1475, Swadeshi 5325, Tata Mill 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 800, B. Burma 525, B. Burma N. I. 147/8, Bt. Burma Pet 15, By. Tram 142/8, By Steam 287/8, Bundi cement 46x.d., Ind. cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1460, New india Insur 2½ per cent dis Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 93, Tata Iron Def 430, Tata Iron N. Ord 80, Tata Iron N. Dfd 370, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 102/8, and Scindia Steam 11/12.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the last Preliminary Scientific Examination:—

CLASS II.—A A Abbasi, D Abraham, V D Acharya, V G Agnihorti, A J F Almeida, P P Andrews, D T Anklesaria, M S Apte, W G Aranha, S S Avadhani, S J Bajpai, C B Bharucha, T K Bhat, M Bond, L R Chaugule, J S Contractor, Y B Dafale, G N Dali, C C Daru, R M Davo, D D Desai, S J Desai, A G Deshpande, E Ezekiel, F Fseitas, N D Gheesta, V S Ghushe, L X S Gomes, P J Gordhandas, K B Gore, Y M Joshi, D P Joshipara, R C Kagalwala, S V Kale, B K Kalgutkar, J E Kanga, L H Kanhere, B P Karnani, S S Kelkar, E F Kerrawala, M B Khandekar, Y G Khandekar, S M Kharegat, S Y Kirtane, K M Kolikaka, J N Mandrekar, T A Mascarenhas, C Menezes, J F Menezes, J M Miranda, B G Naidu, S V Oka, M Ohn Nyun, R J Padhye, T S Patankar, K H Patel, V B Patel, P N Patravala, K V Ranade, G G Ranjit, S S Salvi, Y G Sambhare, V M Satawalekar, C M Shah, G K Sharangpani, R M Sheth, H S Shroff, N P Sonavdekar, R C Tarapore, V S Tilavalli, N J Vasavada, N C Vaswani, C F Vaz, N K Vaze, M C Wadia and G S Wagle.

PASS CLASS.—J P Chothia, R P Munshi, K K Bhave, V R Dharmadhikari, S H Pathan, G R Vaishampayan, R S Baindur, A M Patki, K V Thosar, N P Agarkar, N M Damle, B G Oka and L H Paithankar.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	530
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1250
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	995
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	920 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60	850 xd.
Volkart U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	90	800

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

UNDER THE AUSPICIES OF

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau

TO PROTEST AGAINST

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT

and to Demand appointment of a MINISTER RESPONSIBLE TO PEOPLE

Every Citizen of BOMBAY who feels pride in BOMBAY must attend

AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON SATURDAY 22ND OCTOBER AT 5-15 P. M. (S. T.)

Many PROMINENT CITIZENS are expected to take part in the Meeting.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%	250
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	600
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%	60
Imperial	100	"	15%	1370
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	"	14%	121
Morlas			2%	28
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14%	37½
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	"	7%	46 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	"	As. 12	33½
Union 75	50	Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	"	7%	63
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33%	65
Mercantile Bank B	£133	25 Mar.-Sept.	10%	250
C	£121	26 Sept.-Mar.	10%	250
National	£2512	Feb.-Oct.	8½%	37

TRADING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12%	500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	100
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	67
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	6	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	62
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	72
Hoshangpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	6	67
Khuina Bhagirghat Ry.	100	"	4	100
Larkhana Railway	100	"	4	78
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6	80
Mymensingh	100	"	8	70
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	8	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	60
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	6	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	8	660/0
pper Sind Light Ry	100	"	8	95

BANKING.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	"	18%	130
Andhra Velley O	1,000	"	4%	940
Adhara Velley P	1,000	"	4%	100
P, Rs.	50	"	7%	55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6	140
Karachi B, 9	100			100
Surat Elect.	100	"	—	4 price
Tata Hdro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25	990
" " P	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	50	"	8	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	40
Alliance Cotton	100	"	—	13?
Apollo	50	"	—	5x150
Asar Vlrj477	100	"	—	6
Bijwasi	100	Dec.	15%	200
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		25	1250
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	120	197 0
Bombay Industrials	150	"	11	10
Bradbury Mills	250	"	20	30
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	12670
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	615
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	97
Colaba Land & Mill	100	"	20%	310
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2000
Crescent	100	do.	90	640
Currimbhoy	250	do.	120	2000
David	250	do.	100	1250
Dawn	250	do.	200	1000
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.	Apl.	2000
Elphinstone	100	"	100	270
Emperor Edward	100	do.	5	1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100	2000
Finlay Mills	250	"	100	2000
Framji Petit	1,000	May	100	2000
Globe	100	"	100	200
Gokak Mill	100	June	100	200
Gold Mohor	100	"	100	227 1/2
Hindustan	1,000		100	300
Hydersabad	1,000	April-Oct.	1200	2000
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	100	1000
Indian Manufg.	1,000		10	220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	100	2100
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	600
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2000
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	85 0
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	80	3000
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	275	740
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	200	2000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	5200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	2 0	420
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	100	2700
Mathuradas Mills	500	"	100	2000
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25	1300
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350	500
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	90%	7000
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	2000
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	2 0	1000
Pabanoy	250	"	100	1270
Pearl	250	"	5	1300
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	—	1012
Planet Mill	100	"	11	1000
Premier	100	"	11	100
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	70	255
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	25	100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	200	200
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	90	19850
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100		350	7212 /8
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	800
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	2000
Swan	250	Oct.	—	5430
Tata O	500	"	90	14 6
P	500	"	6	1000
Union Mill	250	"	350	350
Vishnu Cotton O	500	"		725
P	500	"	75%	2400
Western India	1,000	"	125	600

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-Mar.	700	830
Back Bay Bath	50	"	8	40
Badham Pile	70	"	8	100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.		15 chs.
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	"	Rs. 30	547 /8
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 25	125		8	150
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2 8	1000
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40		2	80
Bombay Steam Navi Gation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	235
P	250	Oct.	8%	100
Bombay Uganda	100	"	812	per.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	80%	75
British BurmaPetroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6	15
The Eastern O	15	"		
Chemical Co. D	2sh	11	Nil.	10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100		60%	55
Gobhai Karaulia O	100	"	Rs. 11	3 12 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100		Rs. 5	60
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%	5 chs.
Co. P	200

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received a packet of Red Oxide Paint from J. Ranade and Co. Wardha C. P

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The Mail Steamer Karapara which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived Marseilles on Monday the 17th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 16th instant was 110 as compared with 143 on the corresponding day last year. There were two attacks and one death from plague. There were no attacks and no deaths from cholera, small pox and influenza.

GHATKOPER VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Ghatkoper village Congress Committee on Sunday the 16th October 1921 and a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the Working Committee Resolution.

G WARD PICKETING VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of all the Picketing Volunteers of G. Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday 20th October 1921, at 10 p.m., (S. T.), in the office of the Committee 4/18 Khandkes Building Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar.

BOMBAY "G." WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of management of the "G." Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S. T.), in the office of the Committee 4/18 Khandke's Building Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar.

ELOCUTION AND ESSAY WRITING COMPETITIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Elocution and Essay Writing Competitions for the year 1921 will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon from from Tuesday the 18th October to the 21st October 1921 from 3 to 8 p.m., (S. T.), daily. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, the third lecture of the Junior Training class for Secretaries of Cooperative Societies will be delivered by Mr. P. K. Jambhekar on "Co-operative Societies' Act and Byelaws of Cooperative Credit Societies" on Wednesday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m in the hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute at Lower Parel.

A PARSI MISTAKES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R Khairaz, Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant McCulloch charged Ardeshir Rustomji Dubash (40) a Parsi, with criminal force to Premcooverbai wife of Mulchand Hansbax and with intent to outrage her modesty.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant was passing along Hornby Road on the 16th instant at about 8-45 p.m. when the accused followed her and laid his hand on her waist.

The defence was that the accused was returning from Excelsior Theatre on the night in question when he saw the complainant in company of another lady who was dressed as a Mohmedan. His curosity therefore aroused and he followed them. When he reached the landing of the third floor of the house he asked the complainant who she was. She replied: "What do you want with it?" Upon this the (he) accused apologized as he found her to be a Punjabi lady saying he was mistaken, but he was given thrashing by other male members of the family. a

His Worship postponed the case till the 28th instant to enable the police to enquire into the character of the accused and he was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 200.

Specific instances of forcible conversions, reprisals on Hindus and Moplahs suspected of helping troops, desecration and burning of temples, and wholesale terrorism by moving rebel bands continue to filter through.

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THE BANK OF MORVI LD.

TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., was held on Saturday at 3-30 p.m., at the registered office of the Bank, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnis, K. C. I. E. presiding.

The Chairman moved that the tenth report of the Board of Directors be adopted which was to the following effect:—

The Directors beg to submit their Report and Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, duly audited, for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Gross Profit for the whole year is	7,02,289	8	3
Out of this Rs. 35,000-0-0 have been provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax, and after deducting working charges for the year the nett profit including Rs. 5,659-7-9 brought forward from last year's accounts amounts to	3,52,519	9	11
From this an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 9%, i.e., Rs.1-2-0 per share was paid for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920	1,15,033	7	8
The Directors now recommend:—			
To pay final dividend at 9%, i.e., Rs. 1-2-0 per fully paid up shares of Rs. 25 and Annas 7 1/5 on New Shares of Rs. 10-0-0 paid up ...	1,15,033	7	8
To grant a Bonus of 10% of the total annual salary to the staff on duty at present ...	6,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund which will now amount to Rs. 2,50,000-0-0	1,00,000	0	0
To carry forward to next year's account	16,452	10	7
Total ...	3,52,519	9	11

Though this is the Tenth Report of this institution after it was floated under the name of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., it is the First Report since the name of the Institution was converted into the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., and the Subscribed Capital was increased from Rs. 25 lakhs to one crore in 1920 and we hope the First year's result with increased Capital will be considered satisfactory

The Directors have pleasure to State that the Agents Messrs. C. I. Parekh and Co. have kindly given up their Commission for the first half of the year under report.

A Branch of the Bank was opened at Shroff Bazar on last Dassera day and it is making steady progress.

The Directors deeply regret to inform the shareholders of the sad death of Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, C. I. E., the Chairman of the Board of Directors of this Institution for the last eight years. He rendered great assistance to the Bank by his ripe judgment, sound legal knowledge and long experience of affairs in general.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadharrao M. Chitnavis, K. C. I. E., was invited to fill the vacancy thus caused, and the shareholders are requested to confirm his appointment.

Under Clause 50 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas and Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Directors beg to tender their thanks to all constituents for their warm support and to the staff for their hearty co-operation.

There was a separate report from the Auditors which was read before the shareholders and which contained depreciatory remarks in regard to certain loans and over drafts, insured debts, and non-existense of a certificates in regard to a pearl parcel sent to England.

The Chairman's resolution being seconded Mr. Panalal Lalji a shareholder moved an adjournment of the meeting with a view to circulate the Auditors' Report among the shareholders.

As this amendment was not seconded the report was passed with one dissentient.

The appointment of Sir Gangadhar Rao M. Chitnivis was then confirmed and the retiring directors and the auditors for ensuing year having been elected, the meeting was dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOXING.

A very interesting programme of Boxing and Wrestling has been prepared for staging on 22nd instant at the Royal Opera House, when among other items is a special 6 round contest between Milton Kules the local champion C10.7 and Corpe J. Flammery of the Lincolns, 10st. who has just lately been successful in the Light-weight Championship of the Southern Command at Poona, and was very highly commended for his five fight in the final. Milton Kules is well known, and has to his credit 23 victories out of 27 fights, while Flammery has quite a record of wins against heavy weight up to 12.7. This pair met some months ago, when Kules won, and the present contest is by way of a return match.

Edgar Bright has also got a return match against Walter Newman, whom he beat over four-rounds a few weeks ago, and Newman was dissatisfied with the diversion on the showing of Brighte in the Presidency Championship and his winning the Belt which will be presented on 22nd he ought to account for Newman very effectively Newman however has a great hope of success.

Young Carry who fought so well in the last competition and came out runner up to Brighte has secured a go over the 6 round course against W. Pochkhanawalla a plucky Parsi lad who so gamely beat Hawins some months ago, he has improved wonderfully, and this cout should prove as interesting as any of the evening. There are many lacs from the Zorastrian league of Physical culture, who will shortly be taking part in the Olympic games, some of these are boxing on Saturday against Cyril Murray Pat, O'Halloran, Wick Perry, and others, where all are seeking honors.

The fighting will probably take place under the able judgment of Maj Wall Commandant, Physical training School Poona, who has been requested to come down to Bombay for the occasion.

The 2 Championship Belt fought for last month will be presented on the same evening but will not be at stake in any of the contests taking place.

It is rumoured that E. Carry is very desirous of contesting the Bantam weight Championship with Percy welcome, but from the showing of welcome in his last 2 contests here, I'm afraid not many would desire to watch the fight.

Among the many contests that well be staged on this occasion is one of Wrestling, Best of 1 throws, between A. Kapadia 9st. and G. Thompson of Byculla, three lads are both reckoned very good among their own circle of admirers and much interest attaches to the contest.

Mr. G. Wasche Dart of Messrs. Langley and Co. and another patron of the sport have very kindly presented 2 silver cups value Rs. 100 each one will go to the winner of the Rules J. Flammery contest and one to the best loser of the nights entertainment. The usual cups, medals, and purses will of course be presented to the other contestants.

Loves fo boxing have seen the fine, evenly matched, well contested matches put on at various places during the past 3 months and may rest assured that next Saturdays programme will in no way fall below their expectations.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The International Charity Football League will be a brought to a close to-day when the return match between England and Wales will be played on the Cooperage. The match should provide some good footer, as both sides are expected to field their best teams. At present England and Scotland are at the top of the League with 7 points each, but England have slightly the better goal average. If the side hope to keep the lead they should at least make a draw of to-day's game.

To-day's match will also bring to a close the 1921 footer season.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTORS.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

Before Mr G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday the two Ticket Collectors of Victoria Terminus Station, (1) A. X. Azvedo and (2) M. Hodginson, appeared to answer the charge of causing hurt and abetment to Messrs Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi and Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensi, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr F. F Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Bar-at-Law.

The defence had started the evidence on their behalf of the Station Superintendent

Mr H. H. Callahan, whose evidence had not finished when His Worship proposed settlement of the case by arbitration. Both the parties having agreed to let the case go on the arbitration of His Worship, the case was postponed till the 25th instant for settlement of the terms.

CORONER'S COURT

EUROPEAN'S SAD END.

On Monday, Police Inspector Vardon of Colaba Police Station received information that a body of a European aged about 40 was lying on rocks at Colaba Point. and washed up by the tide. He therefore went there and had the body removed to the morgue where an inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Mr. A. R. King,

Mr. Earnest Richard Morris, an Assistant in Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., identified the body as tha of Mr. Robert Stannard Hurlston, an Assistant in Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co.. said that the deceased was suffering from nervous break down. On Friday and Saturday last he did not attend his work but sent a chit that he had a nervous attack. He was under treatment of Dr. Netarwala and Col. Novis. On Friday night he had gone out in bathing costume and he had not been heard of since.

Mr. William Williams, a Cotton Broker, residing in Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, said that the deceased lived in his flat. He last saw him alive between 8-15 and 8-30 p.m. on the 14th instant.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THEFT AT GIRGAON

EXAMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaon Sub-Inspector Patuleker charged Bhagwan Amba (30) for house breaking by night and theft of a Tassore coat from a building at Ambe Wadi, Girgaum, on the 13th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused at about 2-30 a.m. on the 13th instant entered the room of the complainant Krishnaji Bhicaji who resides on the ground floor of Bohri's chawl and was removing from a window the coat when he (complainant) hearing some noise at the iron bars shouted "thief, thief." This brought a watchman on the spot and arrested the accused.

As the accused had three previous convictions against him, including one of two years rigorous imprisonment. His Worship sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months to be spent in solitary confinement, Rs. 50 fine, or in default six months further imprisonment. He was also ordered to report to the police his residence for five years after his release.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A LETTER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Robert Charles Aranha, residing at Hattibagh, Love Lane, Mazagaon charged F. Mello Castro, with theft of a letter valued at four annas belonging to the former. The accused pleaded that this was a false and malicious charge brought against him by the complainant. The Magistrate, in giving judgment observed:—The complainant's case is that in his absence the accused, who is his neighbour, took a letter out of his room which was put there by the postman, witness Jairam. Witness Joseph Arana, complainant's cousin says he saw the accused taking the letter. If so, it is strange that he did not prevent him from doing so or did not try to take the letter back from the accused. Admittedly there are disputes and litigations going on between the parties. I do not find the evidence such as to justify me in framing a charge against the accused. Accused is discharged under Section 257 Cr. P. Code.

MORE OF PSEUDO SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Darabsha Ardeshir, a Shorthand Typist, in the employ of Bombay Cycle and Motor Co., reports to the police that one S. V. Joyce, who represented himself as Superintendent of Police Mianwala District, Punjab bought a Motor Cycle for Rs. 4,121 and handed a cheque for Rs. 4,500 on cost and company- and received from the complainant a cheque for Rs. 378. The machine was to be sent on the 20th instant.

The cheque was dishonoured on being presented.

Similar fraud was prepatrated on Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. by one S. 4,500 on Cox and Company and received Rs. 778112 and received a cheque for Rs. 121.7-0 and handed a cheque for Rs. 900 on Messrs. Cox and Co. which too was dishonoured.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

RUMOUR OF EXPULSION UNFOUNDED

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 14.

There seems no foundation for the rumour of the expulsion of the National Muslim University from Aligarh except the strange conduct of the acting Principal of the Old College who shut all the gates and doors, including the one leading to the mosque, fearing that the students turned out from the National Muslim University would take possession of their Old College. The National University work is going smoothly. Fresh students are admitted daily and arrangements are being made for other new houses. Two new Bungalows are being built. The weaving department of the University has also begun work which is being vigorously pushed forward. Some intriguers had succeeded in creating dissensions among the local workers during Mr. Khwaja's absence and it is believed that interested people tried to make capital therefrom. A few private local conferences, however, removed all misunderstandings and the Khilafat and Congress work is being carried on vigorously.

Swadeshi is in vogue and arrangements for picketing liquor and a few foreign cloth shops are being completed and picketing would begin from the 17th. Various Panchayets have been organised and show healthy signs of growth and development. Every night mass meetings attended by thousands are held in various parts of the town and the Karachi Resolution is solemnly repeated. The proscribed Fatwa is being freely distributed. In last night's meeting it was decided to raise a special Panchayet Fund for Angora and Boycott the Prince of Wales visit.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"OH JOY."

Another very full house witnessed the first performance of "Oh Joy" the puplar London musical farce, at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday evening.

The attendance also at Sunday's matinee of "Bran Pie" was very large, and continued response by Bombay theatregoers is to be expected during the Bandman season. The first two shows give every indication of a successful run. Certainly no stone seems to have been left unturned to assure success, and I must say the staging of these productions under Eastern conditions appears to be carried out in a very expedient manner indeed.

It will be interesting to note first impressions of the staging of "Afgar" out East, after one's impressions of the wonderful spectacular effect of this mammouth production staged under London theatrical conditions; which at all events are ideal in every respect.

I am rather afraid I have drifted away from my subject "Oh Joy." Let us return. Speaking about titles of plays I think in this particular case, the lady who donned the transparent pyjamas in "Oh, Joy" should have been named Joy, in which case there would have been a justification for the adoption of this title. Otherwise I fail to see where it comes in. A more suitable title, I think would have been "Oh George." However let it pass.

"Oh, Joy" provides plenty of fun, the bulk of the business falling to Jerry Verno and Dolly Prince. As far as plot goes there is little to record. Perhaps one would be safe in saying it is just a little farcical story of two maids, and a man, embodying a deferred honeymoon, and an impromptu bedroom episode in which the daintiest of pyjamas are displayed.

The two maids in question were played delightfully by Dolly Prince and Dora Dolaro, and the man, George, who is ever in difficulties, first with one lady, then the other, is cleverly played by Eric Masters. Jerry Verno as Jim Marvin, his friend, gets through with some splendid business, and finishes up by finally taking one of the ladies off George's hands much to the satisfaction of everyone.

"Oh, Joy" is an excellent show, containing plenty of fun and merriment. Dan Mansfield and Jack Crichton both priceless comedians help considerably in providing the fun. A word should be said for the ladies of the chorus, whose charming stage appearances and deportment fit in so exquisitely with the rest of the scenery. These silent beauties will capture no doubt, the hearts of many of Bombay's burra sahibs before the Bandman season closes. I feel sure.

The augmented orchestra under the able direction of Jean Desormes is a very welcome improvement. A very important item.

Those paorons who missed seeing "Oh Joy" will have their opportunity on Sunday next when another performance is to be given at the matinee.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will please give publicity to the following resolution passed by the M. P. C. Committee held at Poona about the election to the All-India C. Committee. The resolution runs as follows:—

"That there should be one member to represent each District of the Maharashtra Province in the All-India C. Committee, but that any member of any C. Committee may be allowed to stand as a candidate for any District to be proposed and seconded by members of that District on the Provincial Congress Committee, and out of the 5 remaining seats, 3 should be reserved for Mohamedans, I for women and 1 for Depressed Classes."

Accordingly the nomination should be sent to the M. P. C. C. before the 10th of November. These will be circulated to all the members of the M. P. C. C. with voting papers and the result will be declared in the General Meeting to be held before 30th November.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

P. V. MAHAJAN.
Secretary.

ZAMINDAR CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S WRATH AGAINST KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore in the case against Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, Editor and Ghulam Qadir Khan, publisher of the "Zemindar" who stood charged with offences under sections 124A and 153A. The Magistrate sentenced both the accused to three years rigorous imprisonment each.

A large number of people were present in the court compound to hear the judgment, a number of Khilafat volunteers had also come in their uniforms with a Khilafat flag. The Deputy Commissioner objected to the presence of the volunteers in military formation as well as to the bringing of Khilafat flag inside the court compound and ordered the volunteers to leave the court and remove the flag. The volunteers are alleged to have refused to leave the place unless ordered so by their own officers. Thereupon four leaders of the volunteers were arrested who are alleged to have dissuaded others from obeying the District Magistrate's order.

THE D.C.M. SOCIETY OF INDIA, POONA

The Acting Superintendent of the Society sends us the following:—Among the several prominent visitors to the D. C. M. Mission during the current year were the following ladies and gentlemen, H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Hon. Mr. F. Pratt, Commissioner, Sir and Lady Jagamohandas Vurjeevandas, Dr. B. G. Gokhle and G. S. Palsule, Moulanas Mohamad Ali, Shaukat Ali, and Kalam, Dr. Kichlew, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Govindjee Vasanjee, R. B. Lotwala, Gopaldas Nathubhai, R. Venkatram (Journalist), H. H. Prasad, (Editor Associated Pres, Bombay), Rao Saheb Papanna Jalayya, Messrs. M. B. Jadhav S. D. Officer, G. N. Sosne, V. K. Pisal and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale M. L. C. In the course of his remark in the visitor's book on the 10th instant. the Rao Bahadur says: In Bhokarwadi the seed is laid which is bound to fructify in the near future. The beginning is made and I have no doubt that With men like Mr. Shinde and his pupils like Mr. Patade, the Mission is sure to achieve great results.

Deepavali, the Hindu festival, is fast approaching. May I therefore request your generous readers to send us a kind donation or gift addressed to the Treasurer, C/o. "D. C. M. Ahalyashram" Nana's Peth, Poona?

KHULNA RELIEF.

The Captain of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps has received the following letter from Sir P. C. Ray.

I beg to acknowledge with hearty thanks the receipt of a cheque of Rs. 425 kindly contributed by you towards the famine relief fund, through Mr. C. C. Mukharjee, who is now in Bombay.

I am very glad to be informed that you desire to spend the money in supplying khaddars to the luckless people of Kaulna.

It is needless to say that the sum should be spent according to your wishes. Perhaps you are aware that in this matter my ideas wholly tally with Mahatma Gandhi's and I myself have ordered for a suit of khaddar.

For this act of charity the people of Khulna will remain ever grateful to you.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read in your to-day's issue a notice inviting members to send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded for the 25 seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the Byculla ward. As a member and even more as the member of the Managing Committee I have a right to know if the annual general report of that District have been placed either before the Managing Committee or the general body. When the whole thing has been kept in suspense and the general body is blind of all these facts, how could there be a re-election!

In the last para of the notice it is stated that the register for the enrollment of new members will be kept closed from to-day (Friday, whereas the public were informed by one of the Secretaries two months ago, that the application forms for membership could not be obtained, as the accounts had not been audited. Yours, etc., etc.

HARISHCHANDRA B. KOTHARE.
Member of the Managing Committee,
Byculla Dist. Congress Committee.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

HOW TO CELEBRATE DIWALI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Dear Sir,

Looking to the critical period under which India is now passing, we can ill spare spending lacs of rupees over fire works and Diwali Celebrations, and specially when we know for certain that this money would ultimately fill the pockets of foreign exporters. In direct contravention to the noble desire of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the public at large, officials have determined to waste public money by lacs over fireworks, illuminations and other celebrations instead of utilizing the amount for alleviating the miseries of the famine stricken districts. I therefore, appeal to all my countrymen to ingraft into the tender minds of their children the national character of the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and abstain from indulging in such luxuries as fireworks which simply return fell smokes for our hard earned coins. At present it is a custom among the richer classes, to make presents of fireworks to their unmarried sons and daughters-in-law, in Diwali days but I would humbly suggest to them that it would be more advisable and appropriate to make presents of some more useful articles than these fireworks which are a waste to both the given as well as the recepient.

Lot of money is also wasted by way of writing congratulatory cards and envelops every year on the New year day and it would be a noble kind of charity if the amount so spent, should instead he sent to the Famine stricken areas to earn the real blessings of the hunger-starved people.—Yours, etc.

DAMODER M. SARAYA.
127—9 Champawadi,
Bombay, Oct. 17.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.

S.S. Favignana, Cafeers, Genoa.
S.S. Burnholme, Headlan, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S.S. Tamba Maru, Oshima, Kobe.
S.S. City of London, Elliott, Karachi.
S.S. Kirkstall Abby, Henderson, Calcutta.
S.S. Tredinnick, Murray, Calcutta.
S.S. Gairshoppa, Ayres, Galle.
S.S. Taroba, Sullivan, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Holly for Mahomerah.

S.S. Favignana:—The M. Italiana steamer Favignana, 2,284 tons, Captain V. Cafeer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tamba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tamba Maru, 3,570 tons, Captain D. Oshima, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5,713 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kirkstall Abby:—The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Kirkstall Abby, 3,680 tons, Captain Henderson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's African mail steamer Traoba, 3,656 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 18.

Steamer China for London—300 bales hemp, D. M. Doongoji and Co.; 5 bales goat skins, M. Lader; 40 bales dry chilles, R. Ali Mohamed; 10 cwts. bristles, Coutts and Co.; 11 bales cowhides, Grindly and Co.; 200 bales hemp, D. B. Khar and Co.; 3 bales W. Carpets, C. Utamchand; Marseilles—109 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.; Barcelona—262 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Delta for London—2 cwts. chutny, Framji Nowroji; 82 cwts. gum tragenath, M. M. T. Afahar; 62 cwts. gum kathira, M. M. T. Afahar; 12 bales, W. carpets, M. M. T. Afahar; Ghent—2,518 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 530 bales cotton, Patel Bros; Antwerp—1,602 cwts. cotton, Volkart Bros.

Steamer City of London for Liverpool—76 bales cottonfty, V. A. Save; Antwerp—151 bales cotton, K. K Thacker and Co.; New York—100 bales cotton, Chotarlchoy Piraj and Co.

Steamer Castila for Marseilles—2,000 tons magnasecre, King King and Co.; 40 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.; 860 bales cotton F. D., F. F. Campbell and Co.; Glasgow—1,005 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Kulkarni Lele and Co.; 1,005 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, Kulkarni Lele and Co.

Steamer Umona for Genoa—4,000 cwts. gingally see, Louis Drefus and Co.; Dunkirk—16 cwts. poppy seed, Lous Drefus and Co.; 110 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Lahore for Shanghai—216 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co.

Steamer Peking Maru for Kobe—496 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe—700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,077 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading and Co.; 175 cwts. Colombo-roots, E. S. Abdulkyun, 21 cwts. gum Kathira, M. H. Dehdashti.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 18.

Steamer Sirsa from Calcutta Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—1,174 bags sugar, 275 bags grain, 28 drums paints, 217 kegs paint, 12 boxes Varnish, 75 bales hessian cloth, 4 crates aluminium, 13 kegs stone colour, 1,000 casks red tar, 2,643 bales cotton, 30 bundles cotton waste, 20 bags ginger, 15 baskets ginger, 63 robbins copra, 1,265 bags copra, 210 bundles coir ropes, 6 coils coir ropes, 17 jottas coir ropes; 870 bundles coir yarn, 59 jotas, coir yarn, 2,394 bags cocoanuts, 156 jottas cocoanuts, 8 cases cardamoms, 162 bundles waste cotton, 613 bales gunnies, 82 bags rice, 337 chests tea, 20 cases tea, 4 cases cotton goods, 140 bales twine.

Steamer Jamira from Australia Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:—5,260 tons coal, 10 hogsheads vinegar, 20 cases currants, 3 okgs dried plums, 40 cases dripping, 30 cases biscuits; 8 cases cakes, 156 cases beer, 2 cases cheese, 49 casks tallow, 596 cases jams.

Steamer Tuitam from Basra Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:—3,786 baskets wet dates, 1,606 bags dry dates, 4,045 bags empty brass bottles, 372 bales clothing.

Sir P. C. ROY, the great Indian Scientist, who is going from door to door for funds to relieve the famine-stricken people in Khulna.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the northwest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.86 inch of rain. Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal at Dwarka, Bhavnagar-Parn and Surat and in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal at Dwarka and in Central India West and lower than usual elsewhere; night temperature is above the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is higher than usual in the Bearars.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports a light fall of 0.15 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and Mormugao and clear at Ratnagiri and Karwar. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Poona and Aurangabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Poona Belgaum and night temperature is higher than usual at Poona and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras and a few falls have occurred in east Rajputana and the Konkan. The largest fall amounts to 0.83 inch at Trichinopoly. Skies are clear in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces and are in general lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual generally in north-west India.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th October 1921.

The western disturbance has again given widespread rain in the east Punjab, the north-west of the United Provinces and probably in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in the Bay Islands while a few falls have occurred in south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Mergui, Meerut one and a half inches; Mukteswar one; Roorkee, Massooree, Murree three-quarters; Hissar, Sialkot one and a half; Srinagar Sonamarg one and Parachinar a half.

Temperature is low along western Himalayas.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, October 19, 1921.

BRITISH "NEUTRALITY."

The Greek Premier, M. Gounaris, is reported to have claimed that Greece held her "mandate" in Asia Minor from three Great Powers, meaning Great Britain, France and Italy. In the same breath M. Gounaris stated that "Greece now occupied six times as much territory in Asia Minor as was provided by the Treaty of Sevres." Out of his own mouth the Greek Premier has thus shown that whatever share of Asiatic Turkey his country may have held in "mandate" from her more powerful Allies, she has added to it five times as much by highway robbery, with the silent acquiescence of three of her "Allies" and partners in the spoils of war. These "Allies," at least the most powerful of them, viz, Great Britain, did not rebuke Greece for her treacherous attack on the Angora Government while the negotiations for peace were still in progress; on the other hand, some sort of a hope was given to Greece that she would be allowed to keep whatever stolen goods she might be able to bring back from her thieving expedition. It is no wonder that Greece, now that she has done with the adventure and finds a few moments' respite before she is compelled to retrace her steps further, should be anxious to remind Mr. Lloyd George, the repository of the Entente honour and conscience, of his "pledge" and to make "more complete," as M. Gounaris states, the *entente* with the three Powers, who have been her co-sharers in the spoils of Turkish war. But what are the Entente Powers going to do? What is Great Britain, especially, going to do? Is she going to stand by the "thieves' code" of honour, condone the treachery of Greece and prove false to the millions of Moslems who have been hoping against hope that she would rise above the temptations of world dominion and stand for Righteousness and Humanity? Moslems have lost all faith in the "statesmanship" of Mr. Lloyd George and his present colleagues. Unless Mr. Lloyd George has the courage openly to eat back his own pledges, public as well as secret, given to robber Greece, we see no hope of justice being done to Turkey and through Turkey to the whole world of Islam, including the Indian Moslems? Will the Premier have the honesty as well as courage to do this? We doubt very much, but if he does so, he will not only redeem his own reputation, but the honour of his country as well, which, at present, lies in the dust in the eyes of all Moslems.

We are aware it is the habit or rather the trick with British politicians of the type of Mr. Lloyd George to pretend that the hands of Great Britain are "tied" in doing justice to Turkish claims and that the wishes of the other Entente Powers, France and Italy, have to be consulted and respected. But such a plea has never deceived any Moslem. Let His Majesty's Government declare openly that, whatever the views of the two other Governments, they will not stand in the way of doing justice to Turkey, in the only way Moslems all over the world understand justice. Have His Majesty's Government ever made any such open declaration? Let Mr. Lloyd George say if he has done so. If he has not done so, if the British Government have not done so, how do they expect the Moslem world to accept the insincere plea that other Entente Powers stand in the way? The entire world knows that Italy has little love for Greek adventures in Asia Minor and would heartily support Great Britain in any scheme to drive out the Greeks from all truly Turkish territory. As for the French, their sympathies for the Turks have not been concealed from public knowledge in spite of the obligations of diplomacy. Even, apart from their innate sympathies for the Turks, the French have cause to complain of the England's relations with Greece. In a recent issue of "Foreign Affairs" Mr. Leland Buxton has explained why the French are Pro-Turkish. He writes:—

"Why, it may be asked, are the French pro-Turkish? Partly because they want concessions in Turkey, partly because they know and understand the Greeks better than we do, but mainly because the British Government has taken Greece under her wing. British and French in the Near East have an incurable habit of intriguing against one another, and there seems to be very little prospect that the two Governments will agree on a common policy. They could make peace at any time by putting pressure on Greece and inducing her to accept the Turkish proposal of a *plebiscite* in the disputed territories, but, since the British Government will not admit that it has made a mistake, nothing can be done to prevent the slaughter."

If, thus, Italy and France are seen not to stand in the way of a just settlement in the Near East, who else bars the way? Let Britain answer.

British statesmen may plead that they are not committed wholesale to back up the Greeks, but at least every Greek tacitly believes in the support, overt and covert, of Great Britain to his country. That we are not exaggerating facts may be seen from the following observations made by the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a despatch sent by him from Constantinople on September 14th:—

"In every Greek village, as in every battalion and battery that I have visited, I find the same conviction that Greece has not only our moral backing but our secret assistance. "If Great Britain had not supported us we should have been lost months ago." "You are not assisting us? Then where do all these munitions and lorries come from, and all the money? We are a poor country, they can't be ours." "You are going to let us enter Constantinople, aren't you? You say no? Your Government declares that it will resist us? Oh, we know you English. We know that that is only your little joke—dust in the eyes of our friends, the French. We know you will let us through." Everywhere the English traveller in Greece is embarrassed by such pronouncements, and still more by the kindness and hospitality which the genuine conviction behind them calls out. There is no doubt that the conviction is genuine, and that, more than anything else, it is encouraging the Greeks to carry on the war."

If the British Government are innocent of all that is alleged about them by the Greeks, have British statesmen taken any steps to undeceive the latter? On the other hand, have we not seen the Premier of Great Britain jumping to acclaim the momentary victory of Greek arms in Asia Minor and volunteering to make an open pledge to allow the Greeks to keep their new "fruits of victory." though there was absolutely no occasion for Mr. Lloyd George to behave in this outrageous manner? And yet Mr. Lloyd George expects the Indian Moslem to believe that he and his country are "neutral"—nay, highly concerned for the honour and safety of Islam and Islamic peoples!

WASTE AND FAMINE.

The Calcutta newspapers publish a long preliminary list of contributions to the Fund which is being raised for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The contributions amount to Rs. 1,18,13[illegible] and among the donors are most of the leading European commercial firms of Calcutta, several titled Indians, missionary bodies, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and other notabilities whose names can be easily found in the Government House lists. Yet, with the exception of Mr. J. F. Madon, O.B.E., whom we may look upon as a Bombay man, and one or two Bengalee gentlemen, none of the big donors to the fund have, we learn, contributed as much as an anna to the Khulna Famine Fund, though Sir P. C. Ray and his co-workers have been crying hoarse for months past for help for the sake of their starving countrymen of Khulna District. The big European merchant princes of Calcutta have been conspicuous by their abstention from helping the famine-stricken people, while pouring out their funds for the "tamasha" in connection with the royal visit. Similar apathy towards human distress is being displayed by the Indian "nobility" and the lesser titled gentry. It is, indeed, a case of "Nero fiddling when Rome was burning."

The Prince, himself, has publicly expressed a wish that he would prefer that public bodies who are desirous of spending money in commemoration of his visit should devote the same "to the alleviation of poverty and suffering or to similar laudable objects of a public nature." The Prince's *soi-disant* admirers are demonstrating by their deeds that they believe more in disregarding his earnest wish than in honouring it. Bombay is no exception in this respect; for, how many of those who have lavishly contributed to the Prince's reception fund, have paid a pie for "the alleviation of poverty and suffering" and among those who have contributed for both objects, what proportion does their donation to relief of suffering bear to that for the "tamsha?" And yet, we were told by a local Anglo-Indian contemporary a few days ago that for real "human sympathy" we must look not to Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, but "to the Government and to those of its supporters," who, we are assured, "put the law of human sympathy before the plots and schemes of subversive politicians."

To the credit, however, of the middle class people of both Bengal and Bombay it must be said that many of them have readily responded to the cry of the famine-stricken whether that cry has come from Khulna, Punjab, Orissa or elsewhere. Barring a few generous-hearted individuals among the rich, it is the middle classes who have contributed the most to the famine funds. We published yesterday extracts from one of the latest reports of Sir P. C. Ray on the situation in Khulna, from which it will be evident that the work of relief will have to be carried on till well into the next year. Sir P. C. Ray fears that the conditions will go from bad to worse in the immediate future as the crops have failed in most parts of the affected area and "barely four annas crops will be harvested next January, even if the conditions are favourable." Efforts to collect funds and cloth for the poor of Khulna should, therefore, not be relaxed. We sincerely hope the fount of charity in Bombay will not run prematurely dry and that so long as there is urgent need for funds for relief of suffering countrymen in any part of India the purse-strings of the philanthropic public of Bombay will not be tightened.

Notes of the Day.

The Karachi Trial.

The report that Mr. Ross Alston, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed for the purposes of conducting the prosecution of the Ali brothers and other accused in the Karachi sessions has come with no little surprise to this Presidency. We know, of course, that from the beginning the present prosecution has been shrouded in a series of mysteries. The arrest of Maulana Mahomed Ali was made at Waltair on a flimsy charge in order to detain him there pending the arrival of another warrant of a more serious import. The Government of Bombay started the prosecution in the face of the opposition of the Indian members of the Executive Council. According to "Ditcher" in "Capital", even the Advocate-General of Bombay was against it and Dr. Sapru, the Law Member of the Government of India, had to come down to Poona from the Olympian heights of Simla, to *samjao* the Advocate-General. But why should the Government of Bombay have gone outside their own province to look for counsel to conduct the prosecution? Has the Bar of the Presidency become so very incompetent that it cannot conduct a prosecution in which the accused not only appear in their own person, but also decline to offer any regular defence? Moreover, none of the accused is a lawyer so that the Government of Bombay may be apprehensive that their own Bar would not be a match for the accused. The Bar of the Presidency has always maintained its independence and the office of the Advocate-General, like that of the Attorney-General in Great Britain, has always been held sacred! In no instance, we can remember, has any Advocate-General up to now placed the case higher than the facts or the circumstances would justify and even when appealing to the jury the Advocate-General has placed before them the weak points of the Government case and urged upon the jury to give the accused persons the benefit of doubt. The aim of the prosecution, he always realised, was not to secure convictions, but to have even-handed justice weighed between the "rulers" and the "subjects." Why do the Government of Bombay fight shy of the Bombay Bar?

A Slight to Bombay Bar.

The High Court of this Presidency has been very jealous of the prestige and privileges of the local Bar. Is it going to tolerate encroachments on these for the gratification of the whims of the Secretariat gods and the Law Member of the Government of India? In numerous cases the local High Court has refused to admit Advocates of other Courts to the prejudice of its own Bar. Has the Bar, both here and in Sind, become so degenerate in the eyes of Government that no faith can be placed in its members? It is not for us to say how the members of the Bar view the slight offered to them, but in view of the fact that counsel from other Presidencies are not likely to come except for handsome fees, the tax-payers of this Presidency are entitled to know what is the honorarium promised to the learned member of the Allahabad Bar, who is coming to Karachi. Government have a perfect right to try to secure a conviction, but that cannot be a justification for ignoring the whole of the Bar of the Presidency and squandering the tax-payers' monies in fat fees and fabulous honorariums to members of the Bar of other Presidencies. Is all this done merely to humour Dr. Sapru, the champion of the Government of Bombay? Or, perhaps, prominent members of the Bombay Bar consider the trial to be too great and grievous a political blunder to associate themselves with even professionally.

The Grievous Error.

The "Looker-On" writes:—

I am writing, as usual, a fortnight before the date of publication and by the time these notes appear in print much may have transpired. But to-day the Indian Government seems faced by a remarkably intriguing choice—no less than the selection of the smaller of two evils so closely approaching each other in magnitude as to render a choice very difficult. Government must either remain consistent and arrest and bring to trial thousands and thousands more of Congressmen and Khilafat workers or it must put its faith in the "Times of India's" advice and allow Gandhi to remain ignored. Supposing that the choice lies with the former line of action, I am inclined to believe that with every arrest others will step into each arrested leader's shoes and repeat the alleged "crime." If these and their successors *ad infinitum* are to be similarly dealt with, the prospect is one to make any lawyer's mouth water, for the jails and the courts will overflow. I firmly believe that Mr. Gandhi's aim is to see ever-increasing battalions of passive-resisters, numbering, perhaps, ultimately millions, in jail. Of the cost to the Government of India and the tax-payer that would entail I dare not speak. And if, on the other hand, the Government continues to ignore Mr. Gandhi and the Congress, while persisting in the prosecution of the Ali Brothers, it will come perilously close to losing prestige and to making itself ridiculous. Perhaps my readers will now begin to see why I was quick to describe Sir George Lloyd's work as a grievous error in statesmanship.

Simla's Embarassments.

The writer proceeds:—

Examining the problem from the Government of India's point of view (and we must remember how the approaching Royal visit adds to Simla's embarassments here) there appears only one solution—namely, special legislation labelling Non-Cooperation illegal or sedition in itself, followed by the most rigid repression. This solution, I fear, while not being at all likely to succeed, would be so immensely costly to British prestige at home and abroad as to be a remedy worse than the evil for which it is employed. The cleverness of Gandhi's campaign begins to display itself. The Mahatma gambles on the ability of human nature to subordinate itself implicitly to counsels of patience and suffering. Had the material on which his throw was staked been any other than the *Indian* nature I would have been tempted to wager he would lose. But the opposition cannot in mere prudence call him a trusting idealist and so dismiss his campaign from consideration. For what would have seemed the maddest of idealism had it been employed in dealing with a materialistic Western people, may yet prove to have been an Indian's shrewd estimate of essentially Indian psychology.

Sir P. C. Ray as an Industrialist.

We reproduce elsewhere from the "Statesman" of last Sunday a recent likeness of Sir P. C. Ray, the distinguished patriot and scientist who has made the Khulna famine almost his own. Although his scientific work has been suffering for the time being, we have reasons to believe that he yet manages to spend several hours in his laboratory, which, as he said while addressing his youthful audience at the "Assam Students' Conference" over which he presided exactly two years ago—"is the solace of my life." Although a keen and devoted student of science he has played a prominent part in the industrial development of Bengal. He is not only the founder but also the life and soul of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., one of the most successful Swadeshi chemical concerns in India. He has also taken a prominent part in founding half a dozen other industries, of most which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. At present he has been working hard for the "Assam Paper Mills," which has been just floated.

Secret of His Work.

It may be asked: how does he find time for all these arduous undertakings? The answer is difficult to find for any one who has not actually seen the scientist at work. A correspondent sends the following interesting sketch of the scientist at work: "While engaged in his research work in the laboratory, groups of men may be seen visiting him by appointment. He keeps his eye steadily fixed on the processes of evaporation, distillation, combustion, etc., and at the same time manages to give his ear to those who consult him. At times when the matter is serious and of a private nature he retires to his adjoining private room and while attentively discussing the methods to be adopted for the successful floatation of the company, he starts up as if from a reverie and returns to his research scholar or laboratory assistant. It might also be urged that the man who is connected with so many businesses may reasonably be expected to be in affluent circumstances and be the last person to come all the way to Bombay begging for help on behalf of the famished people of Khulna. The following account taken from the London "Times" will perhaps reveal the inner man and explain the situation:—"Sir Profulla has also been associated with such industrial developments as the Bengal Potteries, the Calcutta Soap Works, the Bengal Canning and Condiment works as well as several other Indian managed concerns. . . . This practical appication of Sir P. C. Ray's chemical researches can be referred to more readily since his manner of life is simple almost to asceticism and he deliberately abstains from reaping pecuniary benefit from these industrial concerns. An unmarried man he has realised in practical life the ideal of the Indian Guru. Fully nine-tenths of his income goes to the support of poor students in Calcutta and he is deeply revered by the great throng of undergraduates in the city."

INDIA & EMPIRE.

NO ORGANIC RELATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

III*

What first rivetted my attention, as a student, when I came to India and studied the educational problem the ultimate inconceivability, in abstract thought, of a rapidly increasing multitude of people, which now numbers 320,000,000 souls, and has already an advanced civilisation of its own, ever becoming finally and completely assimilated to the thought and temperament of a much smaller group of people in the North Sea, who differed from Indians in climate, language, race, religion, culture, and domestic life, India, which is, in itself, a sub-continent, self-contained and self-complete, could not possibly be treated merely as an appendage of an Anglo-Saxon Empire.

"Hands off"

To put this thought in other words, Indian civilisation, which has been almost continuously productive and fertile in men of religious genius, men of intellectual vision, men of artistic creative power, could never, by any stretch of imagination be accommodated permanently to meet the ways and means and ends of Anglo-Saxon expansion. India must pursue a path, a destiny of her own. Anglo Saxon advance might be salutary in the vast, vacant spaces of Australia, South Africa and North America. But it would be far from salutary, if it penetrated indefinitely the densely crowded regions of Southern and Eastern Asia. The time had come to say to this Anglo-Saxon land-hunger, "Hands off!"

No! The more this thought became the tenant of my mind, while I lived and worked in India, the more it settled there and would not leave me. All the time that I was, wrestling with this problem the fact was indisputable to me that 'within the Empire' must mean some kind of subordination to the central ideal of the Empire. It meant a permanent outlook towards British ends and a tendency to sacrifice the ideals of India herself, to British aims. However much the prospect of the future might be camouflaged, in order to tone down too harsh a perspective, the ultimate goal, when the words 'within the British Empire' were kept, would be a British goal, not an Indian goal.

Even though responsibility in self-government might be given in full to Indians themselves, there could always remain this residuum of dependence, this outlook towards British ideals and British ends. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, might not feel this residuum of dependence as integral parts of the British Empire because the people of those countries were kith and kin of the British people. But Indians were nothing of the kind. They were foreigners, and must always remain foreigners, in the midst of an Empire of kinsmen. If blood is thicker than water, then it would follow that the blood relations would combine against the outsider, the foreigner. Indian Self-government, on a Dominion basis, would not mean the same for India as it would mean for Australia and Canada. India would be outvoted on almost every vital issue.

There was another fact which brought home to me this truth. The dominions could truly call Great Britain their 'Mother Country.' They could all claim to be daughters in the Mother's house. They could expect to be welcomed with home affection into the one family circle. But when these terms began to be applied to India, they were seen at once to be absurdly unreal and impossible.

For India herself has been the Mother of civilisations. India in her age-long wisdom, has been a spiritual 'Mother' among the nations. India could never be regarded by Great Britain as a 'daughter.' The idea was too ludicrously absurd!

A Mechanical Relation.

An Empire, if it is to have a natural, human structure, and not to be artificial and mechanical, must be an organic whole like a body with its own living members, or a family with its own children. It cannot have an extra limit grafted on from the out-side, it cannot have a stranger in the house on the same footing as the children who are related to one another by blood.

But I could find no such organic relation, no such intimate vital connection between India and England. Their histories were poles apart, and it had been an act of brute conquest, merely which had brought them originally together. I could believe that this act of conquest was providential, if it were temporary, for a special providential purpose, but I could not believe that it could ever force India to become an integral part of an Empire, which must always remain peculiarly and centrally British.

Even in the mere matter of numbers the odds were against any such permanent relation, for the Indian population was enormously greater than the British. According to Euclid, the greater may always contain the less. But here (so the thought presented itself to me) we were all engaged in trying to make the less include the greater. We were making the centre of one fifth of the whole population of the world permanently fixed at London.

An Apt Illustration.

A very important illustration came to my mind from the United States of America, where the Federal countries, which now compose the United States, were closely akin to one another by blood and tradition. These were each in turn incorporated and became integral parts of the American Republic. Thus California, Texas and other new States formed with New York and Pensylvania and the older states one integrally united Republic. Each State on incorporation sent its representative to the Central Council or Senate. But when an entirely foreign country like the Phillippines, came under the jurisdiction of the

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Oct. 10 and 11 respectively.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH MISSION SAILS ON NOV. 3

PREMIER'S VISIT TO BE OF SHORT DURATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

In the event of Mr. Lloyd George going to Washington both he and Mr. Balfour will sail by the Aquitania from Southampton on November 3rd, the departure of the Aquitania having been accelerated by a couple of days in order to enable them to reach Washington on November 11th. The Premier's visit, which is still dependent upon Domestic affairs, will anyhow be of short duration.

On Mr. Lloyd George's return to England Mr. Balfour will remain the Head of the British Mission. Sir Auckland Geddes will be appointed third Delegate. The remaining delegate, Lord Lee, sails by the Olympic with three Foreign Office Officials on October 26th.

M. SASTRI TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 18.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 18.

Reuter understands that Mr. Sastri will attend the Washington Conference.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

Berlin.—The Municipal Elections have resulted in a small majority for the Non-Socialist Parties. This is attributed partly to public resentment at the Upper Silesian decision. The Extreme Conservatives gained a remarkable increase in votes.

SIR ERIC GEDDES RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. OCT. 17.
RECD, 7 p.m. OCT. 18.

Sir Eric Geddes has resigned from the Ministry of Transport Mr. Arthur Neal, Parliamentary Secretary To the Ministry of Transport will Oarry on temporarily.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

VICTORIA CROSS TO AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 18.

A banquet in honour of General Pershing was held in London this evening. At the conclusion of a eulogistic address, emphasising the indestructibility of Anglo-American friendship, Sir Lionel Worthington-Evans announced the King's intention to confer Victoria Cross upon America's Unknown Warrior. He hoped that Earl of Cavan Head of British Military Mission to Washington Conference would be able to present the Cross on behalf of His Majesty.

AMERICA'S HOMAGE TO BRITAIN'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

LAYING OF THE U. S. CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Oct. 18.

General Pershing received an enthusiastic welcome to-day when he laid the Congressional Medal on the tomb of the unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, and placed a magnificent wreath on the base of the Cenotaph. Large crowds heartily cheered General Pershing and Ambassador Harvey as they drove in open carriages from the American Embassy to Westminister Abbey escorted by mounted police.

Five hundred American troops from the Rhine, wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles, and fifty sailors from the American warship "Olympia," which will convey the remains of the American Unknown Warrior from France to America, were drawn up outside the Abbey. Detachments of guards, blue jackets, marines and airmen were also on parade. The Duke of Connaught representing the King the Premier Mr. Churchill, Air-Marshal Trenchard, Lord Lee and Sir Worthington-Evans were among the distinguished company in Westminster Abbey.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 18.

Ambassador Harvey, in the course of a speech, pointed out that the Medal was the highest military honour which the United States could bestow and comprised a message of fraternity from the Americans to the people of the British Empire. General Pershing was laying the Medal on the tomb in commemmoration of the British sacrifices and "as a slight token of our gratitude and affection towards Britain." Harvey continued: "Let us profit by this occasion and under its inspiration, pledge anew our trust in God that he may guide our faltering footsteps into the paths of permanent peace. Let us resolve together in friendship and confidence to maintain towards all people that Christian spirit that underlies the character of both the nations."

Mr. Lloyd George in reply emphasised the Imperial significance of the tribute to the representative of nearly a million British dead. He said that Americ'as homage would be a perpetual reminder that the fundamental aims of the two democracies were the same; and a solemn pledge that the two mighty peoples who had been comrades in the Great War, were resolved to remain comrades to guarantee a great peace.

FIGHT AT ASSIUT.

ZAGLUL PASHA'S TRIP TO SAHAG.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Oct. 18.

The trip being made by Zaglul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, up the Nile has led to a short, fierce fight at Assiut between Zaglul's partisans and the supporters of the Premier, Adly Pasha. Sticks and stones were used and a shot was fired from the crowd. At this, the Police fired several volleys in the air. The Crowd scattered and twenty-one were injured, of whom one subsequently died. Order was restored in the evening.

Zaglul Pasha was not allowed to land, and in a speech from the steamer, he counselled the people to disperse quietly. Considerable crowds assembled at Sahag, Upper Egypt, to welcome Zaglul, but owing to the possibility of disorder the reception committee, after consulting the authorities, met the steamer and advised Zaglul not to land. He accordingly abandoned his visits to Sahag and Girgeh.

DEPRECIATION OF GERMAN MARK.

PARTLY DUE SO CONTINENTAL SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 18.

The German Mark's low record of 550 to the Pound Sterling is attributed partly to Germany, in view of impending higher Taxation, belling marks for other currencies, notably Dutch and Scandinavian, and partly to enormous Continental speculation.

DISULTORY FIRING IN BELFAST.

ULTIMATUMS TO PROTESTANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 18.

Messages from Belfast continue to report desultory firing in the streets& A young Protestant shipyard worker was found murdered on Saturday evening, while an official communique mentions two further minor affairs on Sunday, order being restored by the arrival of the Crown forces. A communique adds that a number of threatening letters have been served on Protestants giving them forty-eight hours in which to quit their homes or be bombed out.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN STEEL.

BRITISH COMPANY'S SACRIFICE TO ENCOURAGE TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

The North East Coast Steel Manufacturers have made a drastic cut of seventy shillings per ton. Ship plates are now ten guineas per ton compared with 24 pound 10 shillings at the beginning of this year. A manufacturer declares that the companies are not merely sacrificing profits, but are incurring big losses in order to encourage trade.

SALE OF THE FERRARI STAMP COLLECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 18.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 18.

The sale of the celebrated Ferrari collection of stamps has been concluded in Paris and has yielded a total of 3,271937 Francs. The highest price was 113,000 francs for an unused block of six 1843 double Zenevas.

CABLE ITEM.

Warsaw.—M. Frankiowioz, the Secretary of the Polish Repatriation Commission, has been assassinated in Moscow.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED OF NO VALUE.

JUDGE'S IMPLICIT FAITH IN OFFICIAL WITNESSES!

TEXT OF DHARWAR JUDGMENT.

Sessions Case No. 31 of 1921.
Imperator.
Vs.

The following is the text of the judgment in the Dharwar case:—

Anant Shriniwas Dabade and 26 others.

In this case the 27th accused are charged with various offences committed in the course of a riot which took place in Dhawar on July 1st, 1921 and the story for the prosecution is to the following effect:—

There is in Dharwar, as in many other places, a so-called Khilafat Committee, which in April last joined in the temperance movement and appointed persons known as volunteers to picket the liquor and toddy shops. As long as these volunteers confined themselves to peaceful persuasion no objection was taken by the authorities, but when they began to transgress the law it became necessary to interfere. In May last a Bhangi who had been drinking was seized by two volunteers, and a fine forcibly levied from him. He complained to the Police, who prosecuted these two volunteers for robbery and the case was tried by the Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate. It excited a good deal of interest in the town and when judgment was delivered on July 1st at about 2 p.m. there was a crowd of about a thousand persons on the Court premises. The volunteers were convicted and sentenced each to six months rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate's decision created great indignation and a stone was thrown at the motor car of the District Superintendent of Police who had come to see that necessary arrangements were made for preserving order. The convicts were sent to jail under a strong escort of Police and were followed by a large crowd who openly expressed their sympathy with them. One or two stones were thrown into the jail and it was found necessary to admit the convicts and their escort through the wicket gate as the crowd threatened to rush the entrance. They were, however, persuaded to leave the jail and they went to the town, a portion of the crowd going round by the bungalow belonging to Khansaheb Manikji Karaka, the owner of the liquor shop where the *bhangi* had been drinking before he was robbed by the volunteers. Stones were thrown at the bungalow and Khansaheb Manikji's servant who was seen bringing back empty casks from his toddy shop was roughly handled. Khansaheb Manekji therefore sent to the District Superintendent of Police the note (Ex. 5) in which he asked for protection.

UNRULY CROWD.

During the afternoon attempts were made to close all the shops in the market as a protest against the volunteers' conviction, but nothing serious occurred till about 6 p.m. About that time a large crowd gradually collected outside the market liquor and toddy shops which are separated from each other by a small galli and are about 80 yards from the City Police Station. There was also a small crowd outside the brandy shop which is opposite to the Police station across a small open space. The crowd began to throw stones at the liquor and toddy shops and to beat persons who had been drinking there, and there was a slight disturbance outside the brandy shop. About 6-30 p.m. Mr. Bomanji Parakh a timber contractor who drove past the liquor and toddy shops was molested by the crowd and stones were thrown at him. Head Constable Shankarrao who was in charge of the Police Station sent some Police to guard the shops, but they were unable to control the crowd and the constables on duty at the liquor and toddy shops were compelled to take refuge inside. The Head Constable telephoned to Head Quarters for assistance and sent a man in search of the two Sub-Inspectors. He learnt that the Senior Sub-Inspector could not be found and that the 2nd Sub-Inspector was attending a large meeting outside the Khilafat Library which was convened to protest against the conviction of the two volunteers.

POLICE IN PANIC.

The 2nd Sub-Inspector sent back word that he was unable to leave the meeting and the necessary arrangements should be made by the Head Constable. The latter sent him an urgent message to come, and as the disturbance was increasing he sounded the alarm to summon all the constables in the City Police Lines and in the neighbourhood. About 25 colected and he went with them into the crowd in front of the liquor and toddy shops. Persons in the crowd were throwing stones at the shops and the *tatti* on the verandah of the liquor shop was set on fire. The Police extinguished it and Head Constable Shankarrao returned to the Police Station and sent an urgent message to Head-Quarters for assistance. He was informed that 10 men had been sent and he asked for 10 more. He found the first party outside the gate and he and the 2nd Sub-Inspector who had returned from the meeting went into the crowd. They found the *tatti* on fire again and they put it out. It was set on fire for a third time and again extinguished and the Police then pulled it down into the road. Stones were thrown at them and they were compelled to retreat to the Police Station. The rioters had broken open the door of the liquor shop with stones and damaged property inside and when the Police were compelled to retire a number of them rushed into the shop.

SHIVALINGAPPA ARRIVAL.

About this time the 2nd party from Head Quarters arrived and so did Shivalingappa the Senior Sub-Inspector who had been to the District Superintendent of Poice's bungalow. Shivalingappa took this party with him into the crowd and endeavoured to disperse it, but his appearance provoked an outburst of fury as he was the Police Officer who had arrested the volunteers and sent them up for trial. The fury of the crowd was manifested by such shouts as "The Sub-Inspector who got the volunteers convicted has come, kill him, burn him, do as was done at Malegaon." Stones were thrown at the police, many of whom were hit. A constable name Babli Dhondi was knocked down senselves and Shivalingappa himself was hit by a stone above the eye-brow. He warned the crowd that if they did not disperse at once he would be compelled to fire, but his warning was unheeded, some persons crying out that he had no authority to do this. After repeated warnings he gave the order to fire and several constables fired into the air, the reason being that they were so hemmed in by the crowd that they could not bring their guns down to the level. The volley had a momentary effect as the crowd retreated a little way which allowed the Police to do the same and to form up together. But as no one was wounded there were shouts that the fire was blank and the crowed rushed on throwing stones. After further warning Shivalingappa gave the 2nd order to fire and this time the police fired into the crowd, causing several casualties. This checked them and they retreated, while the Police retired to the cross road, near the Police station where they formed up in a line.

FIRING WITH HALF OF KITSON LIGHT.

A few minutes later some persons came from the further end of the street with a kitson light which it appears from the accused's statements was brought from the meeting near the Khilafat Library. It was set down in front of the toddy shop and by its light 2 bodies were seen lying on the road. The sight infuriated the mob and another rush was made on the Police. After further warning Shivalingappa gave orders to fire for the 3rd time. This had the desired effect and the crowd retreated to the other end of the street. About 10 minutes later the District Magistrate arrived in the car of the District Superintendent of Police, with him and the Assistt. Superintendece of Police, Mr. Smith. Messengers had been sent to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, the latter of whom was in the club. He went with the Assistant Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate's bungalow where they arrived about 8-15 p.m, and the three of them went first in the direction of Head quarter's Police Lines to see that all the available men were on their way. They met the Head quarter Sub Inspector who told them that this was the case, and they then drove to the scene of the disturbance, where they arrived about 8.30 p.m. They found constable Babli Dhondi lying unconscious and other Policemen injured and Mr. Smith was directed to send them to the all Civil Hospital Mr. Painter and Mr. Marston then went up to the liquor shop and examined the scene of the riot Three bodies were found on the road, 2 dead and one living. Several persons were seen at the end of the street and Mr. Painter asked some of them to bring tongas to take the bodies to the Hospital. Several went off promising to do so, but they never returned, the result being that there was considerable delay in obtaining a conveyance. Mr. Painter also asked some of the crowd to come and assist as Punchas, a request which had the effect of clearing the street, which was then closed by Police guards at both ends.

MR. PAINTER'S DISCOVERIES.

Punchas were sent for and Punchanamas were made of the bodies, Shivalingappa's injury and the scene of the offence. A large number of stones and tiles enough to fill 7 sacks were found on the road, inside the liquor shop and on the roof of the two shops. Inside the liquor shop the clock was found broken, and considerable damage done. Outside a post had been removed from the verandah, the sign board was broken, pieces of burnt tatti and rage were lying on the road, one of which was still smouldering and was extinguished by the District Magistrate himself. The door of the toddy shop had been removed and was found next morning in a well called *Jakanibhavi*. About 9 p.m. the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived and took over the investigation. He examined several witnesses that night and on the following day. On July 3rd accused Nos. 1 to 14 were arrested, and subsequently the remaining accused and two persons who have been discharged by the Committing Magistrate. The 27 accused have been committed to this Court for trial for offences under Sections 147, 145, 392, 395, 426, 436, 457, 152, 332, and 307, all these sections

(Continued on next page.)

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT POSTPONES NEXT MEETING.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru wires from Allahabad under date October 18th:—In view of the Associated Press message dated Madras October 17th announcing that Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, President of the Congress has postponed the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee fixed for 4th of November, Delhi, the following statement is issued for the information of all the members of the committee. The President's action in circularising Provincial Committees and issuing a Press Note is *ultra veris*. The Working Committee at its meeting held in Bombay on the 5th of October presided over by Mahatma Gandhi passed a formal resolution calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Delhi on the 4th of November. Under the constitution of Article 24 the Working Committee shall perform the functions delegated from time to time by the All-India Congress Committee. The latter committee at its meeting held in Bombay on the 28th, 29th and 30th of July passed the following resolution:—

"The All-India Congress Committee hereby authorises the Working Committee to take all action necessary to give effect to the resolutions of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee and deal with all matters the All-India Congress Committee is empowered to deal with which may arise whilst this committee not sitting and which require urgent attention.

The powers of the All-India Congress Committee are laid down in the constitution as follows:—

"The All-India Congress Committee shall be a committee of the Congress to carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from year to year and deal with all new matters that may arise during the year and may not be provided by the Congress itself (Article 21)."

It is clear that the members of the All-India Congress Committee in its meeting assembled have undoubted right to say when and where they shall meet again. Under the general delegation of powers made by the All-India Congress Committee by resolution V. quoted above, that right among other things now vests in the Working Committee and the latter have in lawful exercise of that right formally resolved that the All-India Congress Committee shall meet at Delhi on the 4th of November. This resolution is as binding on the President as on the members.

Apart from the position thus covered by the definite rule and resolution, the President's claim that he alone can call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is wholly without foundation. It is the business of the executive of an organisation among other things to call meetings of the members. The President no doubt, is the principal executive officer, but does not in his own person constitute the whole executive which undoubtedly is the Working Committee. The President, however, important his position is not entitled to brush aside a resolution of the full executive of which he is only one of the members. Out of the total strength of 15 members, 11 were present at the meeting and unanimously agreed to call a meeting the All-India Congress Committee, at Delhi on the 4th of November. It will be noticed that the constitution gives the right to any of the 15 members of the All-India Congress Committee to requisition a meeting of the committee and lays down that such requisition shall be carried out (Article 19). It would be to say the least, anomalous to hold that the chosen of the executive of committee which consists of 15 members has no such right. The President, therefore, acted entirely without his jurisdiction in overriding the resolution of the Working Committee.

The President's view that the present structure of the All-India Congress Committee is unconstitutional has not been accepted by the majority of the members of the Working Committee to whom the question was specifically referred by the All-India Congress Committee. That view, assuming it to be right, is merely a personal view of the President and cannot be enforced in face of resolution XVII. of the Working Committee passed at Bombay on the 2nd of August which declared it to be undesirable in the interests of the country to disturb Bengal and Madras elections and advised such persons from those provinces as felt aggrieved to co-operate with the provincial organisations of both the provinces with a view to prosecute the programme to a successful issue. That advice has been adopted and there is no longer any question, outstanding as to the validity or otherwise of the said elections. All the parties of both the provinces are now peacefully working together without any objection, but if a fresh controversy is raised the All-India Congress Committee has full authority to dispose of it.

The elections of the All-India Congress Committee are to be held under the constitution in November (article XIX). Most of the provinces have not yet even begun elections and it is not expected that all the elections will be completed and reported to the General Secretary before the beginning of December. The President's suggestion means the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee cannot take place before the third week of December, that it within a week or ten days before the Congress session, by which time we shall either be in full view of Swaraj or all the provincial workers including Mahatma Gandhi will be in jail. The President recognises the existence of "grave problems demanding entire attention" of the committee yet proposes a dilatory procedure which will make the meeting of the committee entirely unnecessary and infructuous.

View of the seriousness and urgency of the political situation which will be apparent to everybody, it will be highly detrimental to the public interests to delay the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in deference to the wishes of the President. When vital interests are at stake, it is impossible to sacrifice them to views of any single member of the Congress, however, exalted his position. It is evi- the responsible members of the Congress the responsible members of the congress having arisen, there must be some authority within the Congress organisation to settle it finally. That authority can only be the All-India Congress Committee and instead of perpetuating this difference of opinion the only reasonable course to follow is to have the meeting of the Committee as early as possible to give an authoritative decision once for all, if the question is properly raised before it.

For the above reasons it is hereby announced that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee fixed by the Working Committee for the 4th of November, Dr. Ansari's bungalow, Daryagunj, Delhi will take place at the appointed time and place. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Congress President, has circularised all Provincial Congress Committees including Burma that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee announced to take place in Delhi on 4th November has been postponed and says that he is obliged to adhere to the view that the present structure of the committee is unconstitutional. He thinks that it is necessary in the public interests that the present political situation should be discussed by a freshly elected All-India Congress Committee agreeably to the usage of representative assemblies and therefore urges that a fresh election should be held as early as possible. Another cause necessitating a fresh election is the undesirability that the controversy over a previous election should be started again at the proposed meeting on 4th November while other grave problems demanded entire attention. Time and place for the meeting will be announced soon after elections. He adds that elections to the committee should provide for proportional representation of minorities and special interests as well as every variety of political opinion within the constitution and that the method should be by single transferable vote whatever be the opinion of some as to the true interpretation of the constitution in this particular. He says he is bound to hold that it is a mandate that should be implicitly obeyed and hopes that provincial committees will agree with him that it is best and safest to provide against all controversies on this point.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

PROPOSED CREATION OF NEW PACIFIC FLEET.

AGAINST FAILURE OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

The "Daily Express" understands that the British and the Dominions Governments agreed during the Imperial Conference that if the Washington Conference failed to result in an understanding regarding the Pacific it would be necessary to establish a new powerful Far Eastern Fleet with its strategic headquarters at Singapore. The "Express" adds that the new fleet, if it comes into existence, will be a joint concern of the Dominions and Britain.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

RESOLVES AGAINST AGGRESSIVE MILITARY ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

Brisbane.—The Australian Labour Conference has adopted the motion calling upon the Federal Government to refuse to commit Australia to any Military Alliance with or against any Nation.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

DATE OF RESUMPTION UNCERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 18.

Reuter learns that failure to fix the date for the resumption of the Irish Conference is due to the uncertainty of Mr. Lloyd George's Parliamentary engagements.

IRISH CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Oct. 18.

An Official Communique says that the Conference between the Government and the Irish Delegates lasted for two hours this afternoon and then adjourned. Mr. Erskine Childers states that no date has been fixed for the return of the Delegates to Downing Street.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED OF NO VALUE.

(Continued from previous page.)

except 147 and 145 being read with Section 149.

The charges under Sections 392 and 395 have not been pressed in this Court. They relate to a sum of Rs. 75 the proceeds of the sale for liquor on July 1st which appears to have been left behind by the servants of the liquor shop and is now missing.

The questions that arise for decision are:—

(I) Whether any of the offences charged have been committed?

(II) If so, whether the accused are guilty of all or any of them?

The Assessors are of opinion that none of the accused are guilty, but their reasons are not convincing and I am unable to agree with them except in the case of four accused. I find that all the offences except those under Sections 392, and 395 have been committed.

My finding as regards the guilt or innocence of the accused will be recorded when I come to deal with them separately.

"PROSECUTION STORY CLEARLY PROVED."

As regards the actual history of the riot I find that the Prosecution stroy as stated above is clearly proved by the evidence. There are a number of witness who testify to the facts and I can find no material discrepancies except as regards the time when the Police alarm was sounded, the *tatti* of the liquor shop set on fire and messages sent to Head-quarters. Head constable Shankar and other witnesses say that the alarm was sounded about 6-45 p.m. while other evidence goes to show that it was 7 or 7-30 p.m.

As regards the firing of the *tatti* there is a good deal of evidence to show that it was set on fire for the 3rd time before 7-30 p.m. while Mr. Dubois who saw the flares from the Fort, states that it was shortly before 8 p.m.

As regards the sending of messages to Head-quarters the Inspector (Ex. 4) says that they were received between 7-30 and 8 p.m., while the Head-quarters Sub-Inspector (Ex. 90) states they were received between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. All these times are given approximately and it is hardly reasonable to expect witnesses to take accurate note of the time at which various events during such a serious disturbance as this.

As regards the sounding of the alarm I am of opinion that the correct time is from 7 to 7-15 p.m., but the question is not of very great importance. The time during which telephone messages were sent to Head-quarters, I should fix at between 7 and 8 p.m. This will fit in with the times at which the various Police parties were sent from Head-quarters to the City Police station.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE RE. TATTI-FIRE.

There is more difficulty about the setting fire to the *tatti*. The time given by Mr. Dubois as shortly before 8 p.m. cannot be right if Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa arrived at the City Police Station at 7-30 p.m. as all the evidence is to the effect that he arrived after the *tatti* was set on fire and extinguished for the third time. He is said to have arrived at 7-30 p.m. and received the complaint (Ex. 3) on which he has written this time in pencil. But in his evidence he says he arrived at his house about 7-30 p.m. and was told of the disturbance where upon he dressed in uniform and went to the Police Station. This must have taken some time and it is probable that it must have been 7-45 p.m. or later when he actually received the complaint. He admits that he did not look at the clock when he received it and I think therefore that the correct time must have been a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes later than that which is noted on the complaint. Mr. Dubois states that there were only short intervals between the flares and on considering the whole of the evidence I am of opinion that the *tatti* was set on fire between 7-30 and 8 p.m. The fact that the clock in the liquor shop was found to have stopped at 7-40, points to the same conclusion, as I have shown latter on in my judgment. On one point Mr. Dubois must be mistaken, for, he says that he heard the first volley a few seconds after he saw the third flare. Here he is contradicted by the whole of the other evidence on the point including the statement of accused No. 19 who admits his presence at the scene of offence. In other respects I think the times given by him are more or less correct. It seems probable that if the rioters were attempting to set fire to the liquor shop there would be only short intervals between their various attempts. For these reasons I find that the most serious part of the disturbance began considerably later than is stated by several of the prosecution witnesses and this is what the accused themselves argue. But I do not think that it effects the general credibility of the prosecution story.

As regards the actual firing it is generally agreed that the first volley must have been fired shortly after 8 p.m., the 2nd volley very soon after the first and the 3rd after a longer interval.

STORY OF ACCUSED.

Now the accused allege that the whole story of the riot is a deliberate concoction engineered by the local authorities with the deliberate intention of suppressing the nationalist, Khilafat and allied movements and of saving the real offenders from the consequences of their crimes. At this stage it will not be out of place to make a few remarks on the conduct of the accused with regard to this case which appears to me extremely inconsistent. They allege that they have deliberately refrained from taking any part in the proceedings in either Court, but with one exception that of accused No. 22, the record shows that this is not at all true. It is a fact that they have declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses, but in the Magistrate's Court there were constant objections and applications and in this Court the accused have made various applications put in long written statements and argued the case in their defence for about a week. They have made various allegations against the several witnesses, but have made no attempt to prove them, nor even put questions to the witnesses as regards the facts which they allege against them.

AIMED AT SUPPRESSING NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS.

What are the main allegations that the accused have made? According to them the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Inspector have deliberately got up a false case. The Collector has been plotting for months past to suppress the nationalist and other movements with the help of the District Superintendent of Police and Shivalingappa. They took advantage of the volunteers trial to collect a crowd and shoot innocent persons, and then to prosecute the nationalist and Khilafat leaders. It is also alleged, with some inconsistency, as it appears to me, that they have got up this case to save themselves from punishment for murder and have prosecuted persons who would have given important evidence against them. It is difficult to see how the accused could have been important witnesses in a charge of murder if as they allege all but one or two were elsewhere at the time, nor is it easy to see how the authorities could have furthered their schemes to suppress the various movements by collecting a crowd and shooting innocent people.

The accused have called no evidence in support of their allegations, but they rely on their own statements and the prosecution evidences. Their statements are not made on oath and are of little or no value without corroborating evidence, because as one of them has pointed out they are under no obligation to speak the truth. It is obvious that these statements cannot be of much weight against those of witnesses who testify on oath or solemn affirmation and are liable to punishment if they state what is false.

As regards the prosecution evidence not a single question is put to any witness during the course of his examination and it is only after he leaves the box that allegations are made against him and bits of his evidence are taken hold of without his having had an opportunity of explaining matter. I could give many instances of this, but one or two will suffice. It is alleged that the Collector in an interview with accused numbers 7 and 6 told them that he was anxious to see them in jail, but no allegation has made to this interview during the course of Mr. Painter's examination. Again it is alleged that accused numbers 25 and 27 were asked to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution and were finally arrested on their refusal to do so In support of this allegation reliance is placed on the delay in arresting these accused after the examination of the witnesses against them. But here again the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was the investigation officer and arrested the accused, was not asked a single question enabling him to explain the delay. With his best to ease the suffering of the boy who though they may be Police officers or other Government officials.

NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ALLEGATION.

There is no evidence whatever to support the allegation that the Collector had been scheming to suppress the nationalist and other movements. I am aware that a Khilafat worker has been prosecuted in Hubli, because the case came before me in appeal. It was one in which a person who had been drinking was paraded through the town and subjected to indignity and the accused was clearly guilty of a criminal offence. There was nothing to show that the Collector had anything to do with the prosecution but if he had he was clearly doing his duty in the maintainance of law and order. Again it is alleged that when he went to the scene of the riot he made no proper enquiries and that he allowed the wounded to be left uncared for. These allegations are clearly refuted by his evidence. He tells us that when he arrived he asked persons who were within speaking distance whether any of them could tell him what had happened and they all replied in the negative. He examined the scene of the riot to learn what had happened, there is not the slightest evidence to prove the contrary.

MR. PAINTER'S SOLICITUDE

As regards the allegation that the wounded were left uncared for the Collector tells us that he at once asked the persons to go for tangas and several left promising to do so. He cannot be blamed for their failure to return. But he was not content with merely sending for tangas, he did his best to ease to suffering of the boy who was lying wounded and at his request Doctor Kirloskar remained and assisted in placing the boy in a Dhamni when at last one was obtained. It is argued that the boy might have been sent to the Hospital in the District Superintendent of Police's motor, as had been done in the case of constable Babli Dhondi. But no question was put to him about it and Mr. Smith the Assistant Superintendent of Police tells us that he used the motor on his own authority while the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police were examining the scene of offence. It seems quite reasonable to infer that the use of the motor did not occur to Mr. Painter especially as he expected the tangas which several persons had promised to fetch. Or it may have been that the motor was required to be kept in readiness in case it was necessary to send an uryent message to Headquarters or elsewhere. find therefore that the charge of callousness in the treatment of the wounded is absolutely unfounded.

CONCOCTION THEORY.

I will now briefly examine the defence theory that the case, has been deliberately concocted. As far as I can make out the allegation is mainly against Shivlingapwa. The Police are said to have collected people outside the liquor and toddy shops and then Shivlingappa, who had kept out of the way till the critical moment is said to have come and fired at them. He is said to have been acting under the orders of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police. But as I have pointed out above it is difficult to see what object could have been attained by firing on innocent persons who are said by the accused to be mostly boys. Again in making this charge of collecting innocent persons and firing on them, no attempt has been made by the accused to account for all the other incidents which preceeded the firing, such as the following of the convicted volunteers to the jail by a large angry crowd, the closing of shops, the beating of drinkers, the large number of stones and tiles found at the scene of offence the damage to the liquor and toddy shops and the injuries to the Police. All these facts are clearly established by the evidence and are quite inconsistent with the theory put forward by the accused. The latter rely a great deal on Mr. Dubois evidence but it strongly supports the prosecution. He states that he heard a great uproar and went to the wall of the Fort to see what was taking place. This was about 6-30 p.m. He saw a big meeting near the Khilafat Library, from which the major portion of the crowd moved in the direction of the market liquor shop. He went down to the City Police Station and found the road in which the liquor and toddy shops are situated absolutely blocked. He saw stones being thrown and heard shouts of "Jalav Angarlagav"—This evidence entirely contradict the allegation that the Police collected a crowd of boys and other innocent persons, it estazlishes the fact that there was a large crowd in front of the shops whose action, and intentions were the reverse of innocent. It is difficult to see what object the Police could have in getting persons to beat the drinkers a number of whom have given evidence, or in damaging the shops, an action which would certainly have led to a complaint by the owners. An attempt has been made to show that the setting on fire of the *tatti* was a mere farce and that this occurred after it had been pulled down and placed on the road. The piece of *tatti* before the Court has not been extensively damaged, but there is no evidence to show that this constitutes all that was there. It appears that there were two *tatties* and there is only one now before the Court. The other has evidently been destroyed. Mr. Painter tells us that he found pieces of *tatti* lying under ground, and he also tells us that there were marks of burning on the posts on the liquor shop verandah. There is no doubt in my mind that the *tatti* was set on fire while it was on the verandah. In passing I may briefly allude to a charge made by the accused that the prosecution have deliberately suppressed the evidence of Mr. L. G. Sabnis, a local pleader. He was examined by the Committing Magistrate and was tendered for cross-examination in this Court so that the accused had an opportunity of putting any question to him they wished. They say that his evidence would have helped them, but this is not the case, as he has stated that he saw the *tatti* of the liquor shop on fire and some one pouring kerosene oil on to it. There is nothing in his statement which would support the allegation of the accused that the *tatti* had been taken down on to the road and that only a pretence was made of setting it on fire. His evidence is not on the record, so I do not rely on it for the purposes of my finding whether the prosecution story is proved or not. I merely refer to it in connection with the allegation that material evidence has been suppressed.

(To be continued.)

REBEL BANDS IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Telegrams received at Army Headquarters, Simla, from Officer Commanding, Madras District, show that in Malabar on 15th scattered rebel bands were reported in the vicinity of Nilambur. Kunhamed Haji with two hundred rebels at Vettikattiri three miles north-west of Pandikkad fired on a convoy on 14th. Fire was returned by the picquet. Three other bands seen in this vicinity were fired on by the same picquet. Rebels were more active north of Perintalmanna and were engaged by a patrol killing two. Fourteen rebels were killed in an engagement near Perintalmanna instead of twelve as reported in a previous telegram and three firearms were captured. The Chin Kachin battalion reached Malapuram on 15th. On 16th increased numbers of rebels bands were reported in the vicinity of Nilambur including one band from outside that area. The Wellicuttu Bridge between Manjeri and Pandikkad was reported destroyed on 15th night and rebels were still on the road. A moveable column has left Manjeri to deal with them.

MALABAR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 18.

The Special Tribunal disposed of to-day the case in which Kunha Kader, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tanur, was charged with waging war against the King Emperor details of which have already been reported sentencing the accused to be hanged and to confiscate all his properties to Government.

MANIFESTO TO INDIAN SEAMEN.

Mr. M. Daud Hony. General Secretary of the Indian Seamens' Union Calcutta is proceeding to Rangoon and Madras in order to organise the Seamen at these Ports under the authority of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Recently the Seamen of Calcutta and Bombay decided to hold an All-India National Seamens' Conference. It is imperative therefore that Rangoon and Madras should be organised forhwith if a joint and successful effort is to be made to fight the reactionary elements which are trying to prevent Indian Seamen from obtaining their rights guaranteed to them in many instances by the combined will of representatives of all Countries assembled at Genoa at the time of the International Seamen's organisations are absolutely essential if Seamen are to derive the benefits held out to them under the recommendations of the Genoa Conference. Indian Seamen wake up Realise that you have only to organise to obtain your legitimate rights. Without an effort in this direction you can achieve nothing.

On behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress I, therefore request all Labour organisations and Local leaders of Madras and Rangoon to give Mr. Daud every facility in the pursuit of his mission.

JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA.

LUCKNOW REPUDIATES GOVT. ALLEGATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

A mass meeting of the Hindu citizens of Lucknow was help on 14th October 1921 in Aminudddaula Park, Lucknow, at 5-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Shri R. S. Narayana Swamiji. About 4,000 persons were present.

The meeting lasted for full four hours and a resolutions was passed. Re-affirming allegiance to Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Tirthaji, Shankaracharya, Shri Sharda Pitha, and indignantly repudiating the allegation of the Bharatadharm Mahamandal and the Bombay Government that His Holiness is not the Shankaracharya.

The resolution was proposed by Pt. Brijnath Sharga and secondly Swami Shivacharan Giri, Mahant Kaliji temple. Dr. Ganga Ram Jaitji, L.M.S., By Mahesh Prasad, Vakil. The resolution was passed unanimously. Another rvolution calls upon all Hindus and Dharmic institutions to take steps to discover the author of this mischievous lie. This was proposed by Pt. Mathura Prasad Naithani, Civil Engineer, seconded by Dr. B S Tandon, Dr Purshottam Dass Kacckar and Dr. Laxmi Sahai. The resolution was passed unanimously.

That this meeting is grieved to learn that the Government has played into the hands of the Bharata Dharma Mahamandal and wantonly insulted the Hindu religion in the person of H. H. Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj.

Proposer Pt. Balmukand Bajpai,

Seconder Pt. Kshamajatiji Bajpai.

Supporter Pt. Harkaran Nath Misra, and B. Hari Kishen Dhaon.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution declared, while duly recognising Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji as the real and true Shankaracharya, it is the duty of every Hindu to follow his footsteps, i.e., attainment of Swaraj by non-violent Non-co-operation. This was proposed by Pt. Harkaran Nath Misra, and seconded by B. Mohan Lal.

The resolution was passed with one dissentient.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LARGE SUPPORT FROM SIND

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 17.

Public meetings have also been held at Karachi, Jacobabad, Jamesabad, Hala old and Hala new reaffirming the working committee resolution on the boycott of civil and military services of Government. At the Karachi meeting the aged mother of the Ali Brothers attended and spoke emphasising non-violence. A military Havildar announced that he had resigned Government service and would henceforth work for Khilafat. Mr. Vishindas a clerk in the Hyderabad Collector's Office has been transferred to a most distant part of the district by Mr. Thomas, Collector of Hyderabad, for having come to the office with a khadi cap on. Two more Government servants have resigned service. Three cloth merchants of Sukkur have promised not to trade in foreign cloth for twelve months.

RESIGNATIONS FROM GOVT. SERVICE

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 15.

Two village accountants of Tharpakar District, one foreman of railway workshop at Sukkur and one teacher under training at Teachers Training College at Hyderabad (Sind) have given up government service on account of non-co-operation. Mr. Abdul Rasool, headmaster of the municipal school of Rohri was dismissed for having made a speech at Mahatma Ghandhis Birthday Meeting he has been appointed to Tilak National School of Rohri.

MORE SUPPORT FOR KARACHI RESOLUTION.

At a crowded meeting of several thousand people, held under the presidentship of the Khilafat Secretary, the Karachi Resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Abdulyabbarkhan, the Khilafat President read out the Resolution word by word and Mr. P. D. Jatar seconded it with a short speech while Messrs. Murlidhar Shukla, Premshankar, B. M. Tole and Noorulla supported it.

I. C. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th inst., I read with no little surprise that one Mr. Menon has had the rare and highly coveted distinction of not only heading the list of successful candidates at the open competitive Examination for the I. C. S. recently held in England but that he is also the first Indian to have secured that great honor. While I hasten along with other Indians to offer my hearty felicitations to Mr. Menon on his having won this high distinction, I most respectfully beg to point out here the fact that it was Mr. Muncherjee Khareghat late Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, High-Court of Bombay, and for some time judge of the who was the first Indian that had won the distinction of coming out first in the list of successful candidates at the I. C. S. Examination in 1882 when the age restriction was but 19 and below 21 years. He is the brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Khareghat (I.M.S.) retired.

I may also add here the fact that the late Mr. Moshin Tyabji, I.C.S., (the eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji) had stood first not in the open competition I.C.S., but in the total results of the final probationery examination for the selected I. C. S. candidates.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. SALDANHA.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

United States the rulers of the Republic very wisely took no steps to make it an integral part of the United States Dominion. They regarded the conquest as temporary only, and endeavoured to give it back its independence as soon as possible. India forms an almost exact analogy to the Philippines with regard to the British Common Wealth System. It ought to be given back its indepedence at the earliest possible moment. It should not be asked in the mean time to send delegates to the Imperial Cabinet in London, because it is, and must always remain, a foreigner in relation to the British Commonwealth.

Tragedy of the Denationalised.

I can well remember the very acute distress which I felt one day in Delhi, soon after my arrival in India, when I heard for the first time an English-educated Indian saying to me with an air of contempt for his own native country, that this place is a beastly hole. "I wish I were going home." By 'Home' he meant England. This very able young Indian had so become inured to English dress, even in India itself, that he was wearing, when I saw him, lavender coloured gloves and a high starched collar in the hot climate of Delhi in April. Denationalization could not have gone further.

My whole soul reovlted from the picture of such a de-nationalized existence. At first I felt a certain contempt. But, in a moment, my contempt had turned into pity. For how inwardly wretched he was! What an outcaste, what a Pariah!

And the pity of it all lay just there, that he had cut himself off from his own kith and kin. He was like a tree plucked up by the roots. He had no soil in which to grow. He could never really make England 'Home' and he knew it and felt it.

Only a few moments had passed by in my presence when he flamed forth with burning indignation at some bitter wrong he had received at the hands of Europeans. Yes, it was pity rather than contempt that he needed. The whole thing was a stragedy; it was worse than physical death, with its few short moments of physical pain to be endured. For here was spiritual death, the life long agony of a tortured soul.

Often and often, since then, I have pictured in my mind that tragic figure, with his lavender gloves and high starched collar in the heat of the middle of April in Delhi. I have said to myself, 'This is false.' It is an outrage on humanity. There is no truth in it. The sooner it is done away with, and a healthy, self-respecting, natural Indian life substituted for it, the better!"

Yet if India remains permanently incorporated within the British Empire, is there really any escape from such tragedies being multiplied, as time goes on, a thousand fold?

(To be continued.)

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the report of the Bandra Defamation case in your issue of the 12th instant and the comment on the Magistrate's order do not seem to represent the facts faithfully we have to request you in fairness to publish the following in your esteemed paper.

No evidence of any witness already examined in the case at several of its hearings was reported in your columns although from our point of view certain very important admissions as regards the attempt on the part of certain persons to blackmail our client's wife were made and which ought to have been in fairness to our client published in your paper. But it is curious that your reporter should have suddenly taken into his head to take notes of the evidence of a witness only so far as it tended to the disadvantage of our client. Even the important part of Mr. Wadia's evidence has not been taken note of. Your reporter was very assidous, however in taking down certain answers of Mr. Wadia which were more of an abusive character about our client than anything else, and our Counsel, Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, objected to such language by the witness and requested His Worship not to take that abusive part on the record. As certainly it was not relevant to the inquiry and a matter of opinion foisted by the witness upon the Court the learned Magistrate readily agreed to keep the said irrelevant and abusive part out of record.

We may say that we are confident that you would not have for one moment permitted the appearance of irrelevant and abusive matter and that your readers themselves would not have cared to have such matter supplied to them, but the avidity and excess of enthusiasm your Reporter, betrayed in taking down the abusive part of Mr. Wadia's evidence, impelled our Mr. De Souza to guard our client's interest and to first politely ask the Reporter not to give publicity to the sheer abuses of our client by the witness, whereupon your reporter defiantly said that it would be reported.

I, De Souza, then thought fit to appeal to the Magistrate and instructed Mr. Vicaji to object to the publication of that language.

Mr. Editor, in moving the Court for this purpose our side had not the least desire to interfere with the freedom of the Press in the bona fide publication of the proceedings of the Courts of Law.

Your comments on the English case by Mr. Vallace and the objection of Mr. Vicaji to its applicability to Criminal Courts in India will be found by you to have been unfair to the Court on your reference to the said case and to the provisions of the Criminal procedure Code on the point to which Mr. Vicaji had referred.—Yours, etc.

G. DE SOUZA.

F. J. PATEL.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have appointed a committee with Justice Oldfield as President to examine the question of the present working of School of Arts, Madras, and make proposals as to the lines on which the reorganisation should proceed.

Dr. K. Raghavendra Rao, Health Officer of Madras Corporation, now on study leave at Cambridge has passed D. P. H. examination of that University with distination and will sail for Madras on 20th instant.

FUNDS FOR ANGORA.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR REMITTANCE.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—People generally inquire if there was any satisfactory arrangement to remit the money to Angora. For their satisfaction it is hereby announced that the Central Khilafat Committee has made a complete and most reliable arrangement possible. The Committee with full sense of responsibility assures the public that the remittences are sent direct to Angora and the duly signed receipts from the Ministers of the Angora Government are procured. Besides, those of the representatives of the Angora Government that are in Europe have themselves made perfectly trustworthy arrangements in this connection.

The Indian Mussalmans are requested to do away with such doubts and suspicions and to continue to traverse the path of duty which is open to them with redoubled energy, courage and enthusiasm. We are not helping Angora Government because our money can bring them success and victory but because it will teach us the best lessons of sacrifice, courage and glory and further it will accustom us to spend our wealth in the cause of our cherished ideal, without which we can neither be of any use to ourselves nor of any help to others. That is why Islamic Shariat designates such acts as "duty" and declares that fulfilment of duty is not subservient to results. At present there are only two duties of the utmost importance for the Mussalmans of India First, to collect as much money as possible for Angora immediately and to boycott foreign cloth completely. The first will teach them the lessons of sacrifice of wealth and the second the power of determination. The resolve to sacrifice and the strength of purpose are the two weapons with which we can succeed in the fight for Khilafat and Swaraj."

T. U. CONGRESS BULLETIN.

Following Bulletin issued by the Trade Union Congress was sent to us for publication by the General Secretary;—

Large attendance expected of Second Session Trade Union Congress at Jherriah end of November. All classes workers attending railwaymen, miners, dockers, seamen tramwaymen, kisans, mill-hands, factory workers. Congress represents workers by hand and by brain for instance Journalists and Clerks' Unions. Delegates advised to form early intention attend congress. Matters to be discussed include railwaymen's grievances reforfeiture gratuity in case of strikers and demand for strong representation on behalf of Railway men on Railway Conference proper system compensation for injuries, increase pay, no racial discrimination. Seamen demand unemployment insurance, abolition system granting employment through brokers, ratification Genoa Conference conventions. Mill-hands demand eight hours day and large increase wages in view unprecedented profits by mill owners, Iron and Steel workers will discuss grievances of Jamshedpur Union. Coal miners Bengal, Behar expected take strong line under Swami Vishwanand's leadership. Other resolutions will bear upon Madras traubles, Assam Cooly Exodus happenings in Fiji and future policy of Trade Union Congres in view of the terrible conditions under which large classes of workers are employed and exploited."

BREACHES OF EXCISE RULES.

GLARING INSTANCES.

Mr. V. A. Desai of the Vigilance Committee writes as follows:—

I tried it bring to the notice of your readers, how the Excise officers shut their eyes to the breaches of the Excise laws by liquor licensees.

I propose to giving glaring instances of these breaches. The Licensee No. 113 Khodadad G. Chinchpokli has got a new door ready in a bye lane and serves liquor by both the doors.

The following licensees are keeping more than one entrance for their customers:—

Licensee No. 91 Shavantibai, Trimbuli Parasram Street.

Licensee No. 155 Jehangir S. Antia, Duncan Road.

Lincensee No. 38 B. N. Bhathena, Toddy shop Duncan Road.

Lincensee No. 75 Shapurji Hormusji, Frere Road.

Licensee No. 4 Jehangir H. Bam, Raghunath Dadaji Street, (side windows open).

Licensee No. 198 Shorabji Cowasji Sidhva, Dukerwad.

This shop has windows in a passage. Holes are cut in windows from which liquor is being freely served.

Licensee No. 100 Dinbai Dhunjishaw, Duncan Road. (Serving liquor on upper floor).

Licensee No. 116 Yeswantibai Tatya Pandu, Khoja Street.

Licensee No. 233 P. Jeewanji and Jehangir Merwanji, Khoja Street.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to find that I am mentioned as a complainant in a report of a case published in your to-day's issue under the heading Police High-Handedness. I shall feel obliged if you will correct the mistake immediately and state that the complainant was one Mr. Binda Khimai Kora of Santa Cruz and that I represented him throughout the whole case. So you will see that I had appeared in the case as a pleader only. I hope you will publish the necessary correction immediately and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

V. T. JOSHI.

Bandra, Oct. 14.

PARSIS IN INDIAN AND PERSIA.

A FALLACIOUS CONTRAST.

(BY G. K. N.)

My friend N.M.D. is waxing eloquent in the columns of the "Times of India" over a miscellany of subjects in which prominence seems to have been intended for Mr. Zandhi, the Khilafat and a species of comparison instituted between the position of the Zoroastrians in Persia and those in India. The upshot of it all is to demonstrate the infinitely superior condition of the Parsis under the British to that of their co-religionists in their ancestral home in Iran. The last proposition is axiomatic and needed no demonstration. Only the generating causes of the Zoroastrian degradation and degeneration causes of the Zoroastrian degradation and degeneration have been misunderstood and I have no doubt if I were to labour at the problem for fifteen years more (for I am at it these last fifteen years) the "Times of India" would still indulge in the re-iteration of a popular tale, so pleasing to a section of my co-rehgionists and so unfair to others, for the special edification of such among us as my survive to the year of grace 1950.

As regards Mr. Gandhi my differences of opinion with him are no secret. They relate to the second point viz., the present agitation in connection with the Khilafat. I look up to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for fairness and in the spirit of the strictest impartiality to be allowed to repeat that from my study of this problem I have come to the unshakeable conclusion that the movement is a legitimate one so long as it is confined to Islam alone. There is my bald unadorned proposition before the public as regards the Hindus and Parsis in that connection. No Hindu or Parsi can join the shout of *Jai Khilafat* without being either a hypocrite or a proscriber of history. The position assigned to non-Moslems in the Islamic canon law is sufficiently clear. Any union of Moslems and non-Moslems in religious affairs especially touching Islam is a violation of the fundamental tenets of the religion of Muhammad, as it is laid down by himself in the Qoran. I have made my position sufficiently clear in my former communications to the press. And I see no reason why I should rehearse my deliberate asseverations. Further, when I maintain that this is a question which ought to be restricted to Musalmans and Islam I think it incumbent on me to draw the line myself where my own animadversions ought to stop. The non-Musalman public shares with me the amazement which the magnetism of Mr. Gandhi has exercised over such leaders of Islam as Moulana Abdul Bari who is credited with having summed up his present politico-religious attitude in the astounding verse Umri ki ba-ayato ahades guzasht Rafti wa nisar but parasti Kardi.

And my critioism must go thus far, no further.

Parsis in India.

My unconditionally independent position, however, allows me much wider latitude, and imposes corresponding obligations, in relation to the contrast which has been sought to be drawn between my co-religionists in Iran and those in this country. To come to *medias res*, it is limitations of historical sense which jump to the conclusion that the prosperity of the Parsis under the British is due entirely to the exclusive patronage of the latter. It would be ungreatful to deny the unequalled religious freedom and the security of the honour of womanhood under the British. But to go further and state, or insinuate by way of a spurious heightening of the contrast, that the Parsis were a foreloru depressed class under the predecessors of the British is a negation of historic veracity. Under the Nawabs of Surat and even their predecessors and under the Gaekwar and several other Indian potentates, through sheer dint of personal enterprise and individual superiority the Parsis gained high positions, and maintained their religious individuality to an unexampled degree. I would not even say that the generality of the Parsis were on the whole less happy under the predecessors of the British. For to the honest inquirer the fact stares in the face that whereas the benevolent British official despot interferes, ordinarily with rigid personal detachment and justice, in our domestic and social relations, in the anterior epoch the Parsis formed a *dominium in dominio* and had a kind of independent swaraj. The power and authority exercised by Dhanjishaw Kotwal, Ardeshir Kotwal and a host of Parsis of influence and authority over life and death of their brethren are illustrations to which I have referred at some length already in these columns. If I have not dilated on the subject further it is because I am honestly anxious not to delve, except with utmost caution, into the past and avoid the shadow of a suggestion which should unfairly minimise the advancement we have attained under the British.

Parsis in Persia.

The case of Persia is absolutely and generically different. My friend in the "Times of India" has poured out a couple of columns as if nothing were brought to the light of day since almost the middle of the last century when the now antiquated book of Dosabhoy Framji Karaka was written. It testifies to the writer's honesty when he makes no parade of any other implied source of his information.

The whole ground of the causes of Parsi immigration into India and the subsequent history of those who remained behind in the mother country has been carefully gone over by me and not quite secretly. I will only give a condensed resume of my studies which would lead an open-minded inquirer to be satisfied that Islam is not solely or even very materially responsible for the degeneration of my co-religionists in Persia and that their former piteous lot was traceable largely to their own conduct.

The causes.

At the time of nascent Islam and the invasion of Persia by the Arabs the last Zoroastrian House of Sasan was tottering to its fall in the mid seventh century. The court was honeycombed with intrigues. The populace was divided among itself mostly on account of the fanatic bigotry of the priesthood and implacable jealousy of the nobles. A dozen phantom sovereigns had preceded the last Yezdagerd III who came to the horrible heritage of a ruler over a revolting and disunited people morally decadent and assailed by a nation which Persia in her previous generations had alternately repressed and depressed and always despised. After a vain struggle of twenty years with the virile forces of rising Islam he was betrayed, killed, stripped and deprived of the last remnants of his imperial insignia by a ghoulish co-religionist of his, the Parsi emperor's neglected corps having been given a decent burial by a Christian monk. To my mind there is little doubt that had Islam not risen at this momentous juncture in the history of Iran the country would gradually have been converted to Christianity. The foundations of the elder faith had been sapped. Scepticism and atheism had penetrated into palaces and were screened fire temples.

Decayed & foredoomed.

Now as regards the treatment on the part of the conquering Arabs towards the Persians, it is a historical fact that after one of the initiative violent compacts between the two nations a body of four thousand Persians went over voluntarily to Islam. Similar groups in rapid succession deserted the faith of their fathers and joined the winning cause. The commonest incentive to conversion was the prospect of continuing their ancestral position under the new order of things. For the Arabs were in the seventh century what even they are to this day. They hated learning, despised fine arts, ridiculed civilization and were the most inept of rulers. For many a long century with kindred auxiliaries from the ranks of Judaism and Christianity, under or without the thin veil of Islam, Persians continued to administer the mighty empire of the Khalifas. If my friend and those who still think with him weigh only a few salient circumstances they would see how flimsy the entire web of the traditional account really is. Had Zoroastrian Persia been systematically subjected to the Homeric woes there would not now remain 12,000 Zoroastrians (not six) as they do at present. The harshness towards the Zoroastrians was shared by the other sister faiths subject to the Moslem Persians, viz., by the Christians and Jews. To-day we find the Christians, especially the Armenians flourishing in Persia, and the Jews are not very much behind. It cannot be stated that the fury of the dominant class was concentrated upon the Guebers. There must therefore have been some inherent rot in the Zoroastrians themselves for them to have been reduced to the position of the last generation. To-day there is a vast amelioration in their civic status.

The process sinister.

The real fact of the matter is that the general conversion of Persia to Islam and the consequent depression of the remaining Parsis was brought about by a process which is not unintelligible. A few of the upper ten first deserted to the new faith to perpetuate hereditary power and secure pelf. Some were fired with the zeal of fresh converts. It was they who probably enacted those grinding laws, as often enforced as not, which operated to the ruin of their former brethren in faith. When one knot of Parsis had embraced Islam they felt the sting of conscience. They could not bear to see their own brethren continue in the old faith. The latter's existence was a reproach to themselves. Their presence loaded the conscience of the converts with an extinguishable remorse. It is easily conceivable, therefore, that they devised the diabolical methods to win over or coerce the faithful residue into accepting Islam. Hence the inflictions which the Zoroastrian Persians have suffered are largely due not to any foreigners but to their own kith and kin. This is supported by endless illustrations from Persia of to-day. Those unprejudiced Parsis like my friend Mr. Ardeshir Reporter, and observant foreigners like Mr. Bogdanov, late Russian Consul, who have made an impartial study of the country witness to this fact. To this day the most potent threat that a brother disagreeing with brother gives is that he would go over to Islam. The slightest domestic quarrel, the desire to spite an enemy, the greed of gold, all these operate in winning proselytes to Islam and thinning the ranks of Zoroastrians. It is true that the fanatic *mullas* had little regard for the lives of non-Moslems. But they are a dying caste. And I have yet to learn that the murders of Zoroastrians such as are being committed in Persia are always or even generally at the hands of Musalmans. Here too a ghastly fact, yet true, has to be faced. That fact is that more often than not a Zoroastrian Persian assassinates his brother in faith and contrives it to be bruited about that the deed was due to the bigotry of a Musalman.

Dawn of Equality.

But now all the disabilities to which the Zoroastrians in Persia were liable are being gradually eliminated. They have long totally disappeared in the larger towns like Teheran, Ispahan and Shiraz. It is indeed the other way about in these bigger cities where thrifty, astute Zoroastrians play the Marwari to the ignorant Moslem. The ruling powers at the helm in Teheran have declared for religious equality and perfect tolerance. They have translated their word into deed. The educated Persian is a courteous gentleman whom it is a pleasure in one's life to meet.

It is not gainsaid that the Zoroastrians were exposed to unhappy treatment in the last and preceding centuries, but I do submit that in the first place that treatment was to some extent self-invited. Moreover, the cupidity of these ruling classes was ever a stronger passion than their bigotry. This usually facilitated the escape of the oppressed from galling impositions. Fanatic governors undertaking to destroy fire-temples generally ended by merely emerging the richer from the contemplated but unperpetrated desecration. Secondly, indefensible as the demeanour of the rulers was, it does not necessarily connote a more barbarous standard of morals than that prevailing in the rest of the contemporary world. While my co-religionists were tyrannised over by crippling enactments in Persia I do not think that the lot of contemporary Jews in Russia was more enviable. In trying to sit in judgment over the Persian Musalmans fairness must enjoin a wider historical perspective. While the late Parsi explorer Hoshan Hataria and even his predecessors were waiting for the best of a whole livelong day at the court of the Shah without being granted an audience for a succession of days for the purpose of submitting humble petitions aiming at the amelioration of the Zoroastrians, the Pariahs, Tiyyas, the Dombs and the untouchables generally in India were ground down by Brahmanic regulations which do not betoken a loftier conception of humanity than those against which we of a superior generation cavil with bitterness with reference to Moslem Persia. What was the position of contemporary China under the Manchus, who compelled the former to keep their long ques of servility? Look not only about Asia but into contemporary Europe and study the history of subject races. It would be be inhuman to attempt a justification of some of the acts of Persian converts to Islam, but a wider survey would find much to extenuate them. As I am to deal only with the latest phase of Zoroastrian history in Persia I shall refrain from the tantalising descriptions which mediaeval writers give of the social freedom and religious liberty enjoyed by the Zoroastrians in Persia proper during three or four centuries after the date when my fore-fathers are immortalised as the ones who left house and home for the sake of religion dearer than life and migrated to India.

The "might-have-been."

After the great war we have often speculated as to what manner of world we should be inhabiting had the Germans got the better of the Allies. And we picture to ourselves the new world in the light of both the professions and the practice of the Germans in their own colonies and elsewhere. Similarly it is quite permissible to speculate on what old Iran would have been had it succeeded in driving back the tide of religious enthusiasts who subverted the Parsi Sasanian Empire. What the religious condition of the numerous non-Zoroastrian sects under the Shah-in-Shah would have been, it is easy to figure to ourselves, guided by the sanguinary edicts issued by the rulers of the house of Seasan against the Christians, the Jews and in fact against all non-conformist faiths which deviated from the State religion, presided over by the most intolerant set of clergy in the world. It may flatter our vanity to be told on high authority that but for Marathan all Europe would have sometime or other adopted the Magian creed. The best antidote to an attack of magalmonia supervaning a stray paragraph of like contents is a does from the Acquts of Zoroastrian martyrs to Christianity. That dis creditable chapter is a sealed book to the majority of the Parsis. It is hardly better known to the Moslems of the world. It is due to the corrupt crafty worldly and venal priesthood of to-day's Moslem Persia to tate that it is but a descendant of its spiritual predecessors of Zoroastrian Iran and that it only emulates its Mobeu ancestors of the fourth and fifth centuries who tortured the followers of Christ.

Look farther around.

When friends of mine like the "Times of India" writer take to the pastime of indicting columns on a subject which should never be handled except by men who have exhaustively investigated the complicated problem, I cannot refrain from wishing was rich enough to possess a hundred copies of Lackey's "History of European Morals." All benevolent publicists whose financial, Council and Corporation engagements naturally make it impossible for them to attempt profundity would be the better for a persual, however, superificial, of that wonderful catalogue of crimes committed by nearly all the nation of the world,—crimes which ignorance or prejudice is content to attribute only to the Moslem rulers of Iran.

Bury the past.

And the majority of the Parsis, would they not fail to see the utility of harking back to days of past sugering and harping upon the string of sorrows that do not exist? For any disabilities that still exist are to be found only in outlaying places as the last Prime Minister of Persia, Syed Ziauddin, on his way to Europe assured us the educated classes of Persia have set their eyes firstly on Iranian nationality, secondly, on Iranian nationality and lastly on Iranian nationality. Religion plays a small part in modern advanced Persia. The old Nation is struggling to be free. It does not behove any Asiatics to hinder by thought, speech or deed the day of its completo liberation and ability to stand on its own legs.

Answer this.

With reference to the alleged persecution of Guebres in Persia, our Moslem friends dumbound us by pointing to the swelling ranks of Babis and Behais. Has any creed been more rigorously suppressed than the latter. And yet they win proselytes from Parsis. Who or what is it here that wrenches them from their religion dearer than life?

Do not Trifle with great names.

And finally a word to those gentlemen—I do not refer to the "Times" writer—who imagine that vilification of leaders of popular upheaval at variance with some of the British statesmen will exalt them in the eye of the latter. What were we taught in our school and college about the character of Shivaji? How he stands delineated in our expurgated text-books? This free-booting, filibustering assassin of our boyhood, is to-day exalted as a hero by the Civilian, Mr. Kinkaid. This superrascallion of the seventies of the last century is a mighty Indian ruler and consummate organiser to whom a memorial is to be raised, the opening ceremony of which will be celebrated next month by the son and heir of the King-Emperor in Poona. Le us beware how lest we offend. Suffice it that we defend ourselves both in India and Persia.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT PERFORMANCE O. DUTY.

ARMY OFFICER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

The General Court Martial presided over by Major General A. L. G. Jacob, assembled at Karachi on Monday for the trial of of Supply and Transport, Western Company Colonel E. E. Preston, O.B.E., Inspector mand, charged under the Army Act section 4 with neglect to the prejudice of good between December 1920 and February 1921 when in command of "C" supply depot company of the supply and transport corps so negligently performed his duties in connection with the supervision of the supply of coolies labour hired from the contractors, Messrs. Brigstocke Jiwanji and Co., that pament, of sums due was made, causing a loss to the state of Rs. 38,177-9. The trial lasted all the week and the court to-day gave judgment acquitting the accused. The Prosecutor was Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Chitty, with Capt. L. M. Peet 6th Jats as advocate. The accused was defended by Mr. Dalrymple, Bar-at-Law.

ANGORA FUND.

A MEETING AT DORAJI.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

On the night of October 2nd a meeting was convened by some Khilafat leaders at Dhoraji with Moulvi Jamil Ahmedsaheb Badapuni in the chair. Speeches were delivered by the Moulvis and others on the genesis of the Angora Fund, which elicited so much enthusiasm among those present that although the collection of money for the Angora Fund was not contemplated when the meeting was convened, a sum of Rs. 291 was subscribed on the spot in addition to gifts in kind which were put to auction by the chairman, a sum of five rupees being realised from a sugarcandy. Two resolutions were then passed unanimously: (1) Appointing a committee of eighteen to collect subscriptions for the Angora Fund through a band of twenty-two volunteers on the occasion of the 'uras' of Khwaja Saheb, and (2) fixing the minimum amount to be collected from every Moslem—a man, a woman and a child—resident at Dhoraji at four annas.

On the first day of the 'uras' a free refreshment party was given by Sheths Ahmed Adamji, Jusaf Ahmed and Abdul Hasam, at which everyone present contributed his mite towards the Angora Fund, the auction of a rupee note having fetched forty-five rupees. Total subscriptions on the first day amounted to Rs. 210.

WEDDING IN KHADI.

On the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Pirmahomed Shakurbhai, a Moslem volunteer of Ahmedabad, recently celebrated in the local Chudivala Maniars' Jamat everyone who participated in the celebration put on Khadi dress. Through the efforts of the Moslem volunteers of Kantharia and Mannvar and of Messrs. Vithaldas Ranchhoddas and Bechar Sidhawavala of Broach, much fillip has been given to the boycott of foreign cloth and the introduction of spinning wheels in the Broach District, and decision was reached at a meeting held at Broach on October 5th to organise picketing of the shops of dealers in foreign cloth at Broach.

TAKING LAW INTO THEIR HANDS.

POLICE REMOVE NATIONAL FLAG.

(From a Correspondent.)

TELLICHERRY, Oct. 11.

Yesterday at 2-30 p.m., some police entered the District Congress Office and asked Mr. Gopalannair, who was in charge, to remove the national flag posted in front of the office. On Gopalannairs refusal, in the absence of a written order the Head Constable forcibly removed it to the Police Station, having been asked to do so by the Sub-Inspector. We have posted another flag in its place. Further developments are expected.

PRINC 'S VISIT.

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP.

The Director of Information writes:—

In connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, there will be a Scouts Camp held on the Kennedy Sea face from 15th to 23rd of November. Secretaries of Boy Scouts Associations and Scoutmasters are asked to submit without delay to the Provincial Commissioner, Captain T. Todd, the number that will attend Camp and if they require rations on payment.

Scoutmasters, Captains of Guides, Scouts and Guides are asked to render all possible assistance to school authorities and school children after the rally for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been dispersed.

Chikodi public unanimously congratulated the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, Sri Hon Sankaracharya, the Dharwar patrots and Mr. Gangadharao Despande passed the Working Committee Resolution.

A correspondent wires:—

An extraordinary meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at its special session at Brindaban to draft the programme of Non-Cooperation, in connection with cow protection, will be held at the Hindu Sabha Office, Chandni Chauk, Delhi, on 4th November Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders have consented to attend. All the members of the sub-committee are requested to kindly attend, the question before the committee being of great importance for Indians in general and Hindus in particular.

DHARWAR AND SINJHORO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The publication of the letter of Mr. M. R. Paranjpye was a surprise to me. I do not know whether you surprised me more or the writer. This gentleman who is a teacher of Science goes to take the position of dictating what law is. Is it because he is the namesake of the distinguished Principal of the Fergusson College and the present Minister of Education? This gentleman did apparently not read the judgment in the Sinjhoro Case. There although absolutely free from impartiality, the judge laid down a very correct rule about the prosecutor's duty. He has to lead all the evidence in his possession. In the Dharwar Case a witness who was examined in the Magistrate's Court was suppressed in the Sessions. Mr. Kemp knows—if not Mr. Paranjpye—that in the High Court witnesses examined in the Magistrate's Courts are tendered for cross-examination even if the prosecuting Counsel should choose not to examine him in the Sessions Court. The rule observed in the High Court and as such known to Mr. Kemp and put in other terms by the judge in the Sinjhoro Case was not observed in the Dharwar Case much to the detriment of the accused.

The judge exercises his powers or refuses to exercise them according to his leanings in a case. Really in matters so technical, a teacher of Science ought not to prone. I would not have cared, had Mr. Paranjpye only restricted himself to the ethics of the defence or no-defence of the accused. He does not so restrict himself and writes on a matter which he could best have left to his lawyer friends. He could at least have taken the trouble of studying the Sinjhoro judgment which includes a number of references which would not be allowed in a judgment by a High Court but are made by a judge who was inclined to do what he thought to be jusice to the accused. A comparative study of the two judgments would have at least taught Mr. Paranjpye that the best thing for him to do was to hold his pen which he could more usefully wield in other lines. He knows that a District Magistrate of somewhere asked a Policeman to beat a political accused in his presence and not satisfied with the humane slap given by the policeman insisted on a more forcible savage one. With this knowledge the less a man not practised in law said about the legal aspects of a case the better!—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PROGRESS OF KHADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi drew the other day, with tears in his eyes, a sad picture of the progress of the Khaddar movement in this city. Tears in the eyes of our beloved guru and the deliverer of our dear Motherland, must certainly cause us to think and search our hearts. Now here we have to consider several points in order fully to be able to realise the situation.

First of all, is it true, what so many, particularly our not disinterested detractors have said tha the cult of Khadi is on the decline? To superficial observers, of course, it does seem to be so, and statistics are freely quoted by all and sundry as witness to the fact. But on a little reflection, the case would appear to be otherwise. Mere statistics do not give the proper criterion. In the case in point, we have to guard against several plausible fallacies. Firstly, figures of sale of any one shop or store may not necessarily be the index to the state of things on the whole. Then again, mere figures of decrease point to the conclusion that the vogue of Khadi is on the downward path. Any innovation is bound to 'draw' more in the initial than in the later stages, even more than normally necessary or desirable, and yet may not point to any definite conclusion regarding the normal state. Nor is the subsequent diminution of interest in the new thing a sure sign of decadence. If anything, it might only indicate that the first flush of feeling is over, the 'sensation' is over, and things are settling down. It is exactly this which in my humble opinion, has happened in regard to Khadi. The movement, so far from decreasing, is steadily, though slowly spreading and is now infiltrating to the so-called 'masses.' The initial huge sales were not a normal symptom. The propaganda had attracted all and sundry by the mere show. Many took to the new thing in a mere gregarious spirit. Khadi, why, for the matter of that any white garment, became the fashion of the moment. Presently the 'boom' was over, and things fell into the normal state. Those who had taken to Khadi without understanding its import, naturally held back. The slackers, the sensation-mongers, the fashionwalas and the sceptics seceded. That was a good riddance certainly!

Another cause of the apparent decrease of Khadi is without doubt the economic position of the ordinary buyers. Not all persons can afford to change all their garments of a lifetime for Khadi ones at a short notice. The question of finding funds is knotty enough to many. But there are grounds for hoping that 'in due course' they will transform themselves in dress.

It is clear from the above that Khadi is not declining. It has come to stay. What has now happened is that it is not progressing as rapidly as we should all wish it to do and as its earlier manifestations had made it appear to do. Of this result there are several causes which I all discuss in another letter.—Yours, etc.,

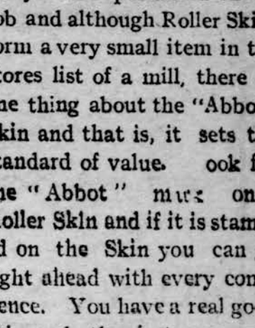
D. S. DHARESHWAR.

Parmanand Building,
Chowpaty, Grant Road,
Bombay, October 17.

TEXTILE TALKS No 15.

It Amounts to a Peligion.

You have heard this expression used in describing the fixed and unalterable opinion of a person or a party. Many of the Mahatmajee's political opinions may so be described. An attitude of mind that has its foundation in the innermost recesses of a man's intellect is so firmly implanted that it is as hard to alter as his religious beliefs and so it is with Hugh Price, of Wrexam. This concern has a fixed and unalterable opinion or policy. This policy is to manufacture the finest Roller Skins human ingenuity and the Leather Trade can make. The practical effect of this is reflected in their wares. Every "Abbot" Roller Skin is a good Skin; not merely that but the very best skin of its class and sound value for money. Hugh Price & Co. have for many decades been active in this branch of manufacture. They have specialised on the job and although Roller Skins form a very small item in the stores list of a mill, there is one thing about the "Abbot" Skin and that is, it sets the standard of value. Look for the "Abbot" mark on a Roller Skin and if it is stamped on the Skin you can go right ahead with every confidence. You have a real good skin and the last ounce of value for your money. A word now as to price. The claim that our Principals make and we support is that on a *basis of quality* the cost of their Skins is distinctly competitive. On a basis of price alone we are prepared to compete also but quality must suffer. You cannot both have your cake and eat it. As this however is an advertisement for "Abbot" Skins we refrain from saying anything about the other kind. It will pay dealers to write for our revised prices. They make an attractive proposition.



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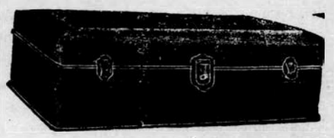
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THE VOTE—CATCHERS.

FORT WARD CAUCUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to publish the accompanying correspondence between the Fort Word Candidates for Municipal election and myself and there by oblige the voters of my ward?

Thanking you in anticipation.

Bombay Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Oct. 10.

W. T. HALAI.

THE CIRCULAR.

Bombay, 26th September, 1921.

Dear Sir,

As you may be aware the new Elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will take place in January next. We intend standing as candidates for seats on the Municipal Corporation from the A, (Fort) Ward. We have been serving there as your elected representatives during the past and we hope we have devoted a great deal of our time and energy to the study of the various problems affecting the Municipal administration of the city. If you think that we have tried to serve your interest with zeal, moderation and independence, and that we are capable of rendering some further service if elected again, we shall feel greatly obliged by your giving us all your support, and asking your friends to do the, same. It is impossible for us to approach all the voters directly and personally nor do we think it necessary in the case of the electorate of the Fort ward, which knows its own mind. We hope you will deem us worthy of your support, and will kindly see your way to assist us at the election with the votes of yourself and your friends.

Yours faithfully,
NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
BEHRAMJI N. GAMADIA,
MORARJI M. KAMDAR,
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
JEHANGIR B. BOMAN BEHRAM.
JEHANGIR R. DUBASH.

MR. HALAI'S REPLY.

Messrs Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, Behramji N. Gamadia, Morarji M. Kamdar, Pherozeshah J. Marzban, Jehangir B. Boman Behram and Jehangir R. Dubash, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I have your letter of the 26th ultimo and I note that you intend standing as candidates for seats on the Municipal Corporation from the Fort Ward. The Fort Ward has in the past been always proud of having strong men to represent them on the Municipal Corporation, but I am grieved to find that at present the interests of the City have not been well preserved. Since your last appointments and elections many questions of vital importance have arisen and they have been handled to the greatest detriment of the health and interests of the City. Some of you may have rendered some services, but that does not entitle you to represent the Ward en-bloc as you propose to do. The Municipal affairs require greater zeal and independence than have been hitherto shown, and had they been so shown probably the Municipal affairs would not have gone to the state to which they have done. The Municipal reports and data which are available to you are not available to a voter like myself, and the last three years, since your appointments, will show that the health of the City has gone from bad to worse and you do not seem to have tackled the questions in the best interests of the City and the Ward

The next item that has come as a curse to the City has been the Bombay Development Department and I find that the Corporation, which represents the citizens of Bombay, does not appear to have raised even a word of protest against the most flagrant way in which the resources of the City and the Presidency are being allowed to be looted and wasted. The Corporation has raised no protest even where the elementary rights that have been granted to the Corporation by the Act of 1888 have been plundered away. The people are clamouring for residential quarters, but lands are allowed to lie waste by the most arbitrary and foolish policy of the bureacrats which has been responsible for such increases in rent and the little tyranies to the poor of Bombay. At an interview with the Indian Merchants' Chamber His Excellency the Governor stated that he took up the subject of the Back Bay reclamation at the request of the trade and of the citizens of Bombay. The Committee of the Chamber which had gone to interview His Excellency had got no opportunity to ask him as to how the trade and the citizens had requested His Excellency. But I got an opportunity of ascertaining from Sir Chimanlal, who attended the Chamber the other day, as to what was meant by the above statements, and although the proceedings of the said conference were made confidential by Sir Chimanlal, yet I do not think these questions could be confidential under any stretch of imagination, for Sir Chimanlal stated that it was the Bombay Corporation that made the demand of a reclamation in the address presented by you to the Governor on the 16th of December. I do not find even a single word about the Corporation urging for any such thing, as it could not have done so after the old scheme that was put forward by Sir George Clarke as Governor was, at the able suggestion of our leader Sir Pherozeshah, thrown out. I should be glad to know from you as representing me on the Corporation as to whether the reclamation was in your minds and, whether when you say that the Development of the Island and the areas immediately adjoining it means that billions of rupees should be thrown in the sea so as to create a barricade of wall to the City by choking up the City's lungs, I think I have a perfect right to ask the first five named gentlemen of you for whom at least I have always worked and in whom I have taken interest (the last named gentlemen being unknown to me), whether you claim that you have served the City and the Ward by your moderation and independence. If you claim you have served the City well, I think I must disagree and, therefore, I cannot ask my friends to support your joint candidature, which in principle is against the spirit of free voting and making use of the franchise for the best interests of the City. During your time the people have day after day clamoured even for water for drinking purposes, apart from what is required for sanitary purposes, which has not been given to them, and the Municipal officials, with a view to put the Municipal Corporation to the costs of further heavy duplication, are deliberately not bringing in sufficient quantity and are allowing the same to be wasted. Very often I have walked through your Tansa main pipes for miles together and have seen with my own eyes as to how the waste is being created and it is unnecessary to state with what object this is this done. May I enquire of you, as to whether any one of you, gentlemen, have during the last three years ever visited any of your lakes or ascertained by the capacity of the pipes as to whether any attempt is being made to bring water at full pressure and whether unnecessary waste of water is not allowed?

Many gigantic schemes are being pushed through, most of which are hardly for the benefit of the City, but to my great surprise and regret I have found that the Corporation has failed to give vent to a frank public and honest opinion.

None of you, gentlemen, seem to have taken into consideration as to what disastrous effects will be produced by the so-called developments and reclamations. The Corporation has been flouted even on the question of their representation on the Port Trust and, last but not the least, you have miserably failed in drawing up the address to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, wherein playing into the hands of the bureacrats you have shown no independence of spirit in at least trying to put before him, who is one day destined to rule over the destinies of this vast continent, what the grievances of the City and its local self-Government are. If you have these records to justify you to seek election as you propose to do without taking your electors into confidence, you are at perfect liberty to do so. But to tell you frankly I and my friends have not been satisfied. You have failed to bring forth with tenacity the grievances of the people of the Fort Ward and have allowed the adoption of the useless and costly destructive schemes by the Corporation for the purposes of dishousing the people under the guise of the so-called improvements to the City, which so far have been a curse to the City and its populace. When the City was not saddled with the burdens of an Improvement Trust it was sound both in health and wealth. The advent of the Improvement Trust came for the purposes of demolition without any constructive work, and now has come forward the Development Department to fleece and ruin the City. It has been so strange that while your veteran leaders in the Corporation used to raise their strong disapproval and protest against the commissions and omissions of the Improvement Trust, it has been your pleasant function to endorse blank cheques to the bureacrats and to allow them to fleece the City. So far as the extension of franchise is concerned you have not taken any steps to bring in a larger representation of the voters on the record so that the grievances of the citizens of Bombay as a whole may be ventilated and redressed. Several of my friends are asking me to contest the next election I have not so far decided, but I shall be glad if you, gentlemen, would come forward and explain to your voters as to what you and each one of you has individually done with a view to justify your request for seeking re-election at our hands in order that the voters may be in a position to judge as to your services to them and to their City.

Yours, etc.
(Sd.) W. T. HALAI.

HOW TO ADDRESS LETTERS.

A Press Communique issued by the Postal Department states:—

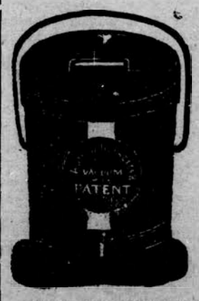
All those who write the addresses of their letters and postcards in an Indian language are strongly advised to write the Post Town in English, in capitals for preference, and thus ensure their speedy despatch to destination.

Mr. S. H. Gokhale, Secretary Congress Committee Panvel writes, under date 11-10-21. Prof. Kaushik visited the place and gave a stiring address on non-cooperation and Swadeshi which was much appreciated by the vast audience. Foreign clothes were flung at the lecturer's feet to be sent to Smyrna. The next day the Lohana community resolved to take necessary steps against such members of the community as would purchase foreign cloth, the resolution to be operative from the 12th instant.

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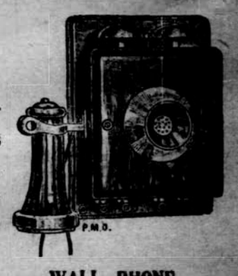
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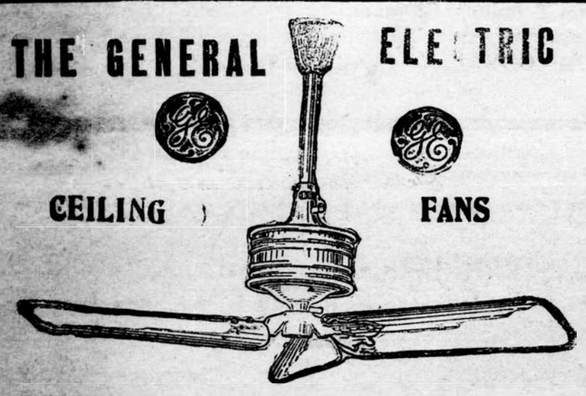
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POLITICAL ECONOMY OF KAUTILYA.

Under the auspices of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Sharadiya Vyakhyan Mala, Prof. G. G. Tipnis of the Elphinstone College delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on 'The Political Economy of Kautilya", at the Sharada Mandir, Girgaum, on Friday the 7th instant. Prof. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., presided.

After thanking the Organisers of the meeting for the honour they had done him by requesting him to deliver the very first of a series of lectures specially arranged for the benefit of the lovers of Marathi literature, the lecturer said, there was a tendency among the present-day Indians to believe that scientific researches and discoveries were a monopoly of the modern European and American scientists only, and that their forefathers who lived in India thousands of years ago were incapable of any of the so-called modern inventions. This was evidently due to their ignorance of their own past history and their culpable neglect of such a marvellous magazine of wisdom as "The Political Economy of Kautilya." It was a matter of deep regret that a book that was written so long ago as about 300 B.C. should not have been noticed by the Indian literati till the year of Grace 1909. Fortunately in that year it was discovered in the Mysore State which was foremost in Sanskrit researches. Later on, Mr. Sham Shastry of Mysore with great pains discovered and studied the book and drew the attention of the public to it by contributing articles on the subject to the "Modern Review." Mr. Vincent Smith, the well-known historian of ancient India, congratulated Mr. Sham Shastry on the good work he had done, and acknowledged his indebtedness to him for the help he had derived from his writings in his own historical studies.

It was about 300 B.C. that Alexander the Great invaded India, conquered many provinces and wept that there were no more lands to conquer. After his death it was decided that the Governors he had sent out to India for ruling over the provinces should thenceforward, each take the reins of Government wholly into his own hands and carry on his own administration. But fortunately enough the Indians had awakened at that time, and a passion for Swarajya was roused in their hearts. And—Chandra Gupta was born. It was he that accomplished the stupendous task of overthrowing the rule of alien conquerors and of establishing Swarajya in India. Chandra Gupta was the first Emperor to found an Indian Empire, which was consolidated, later on, by his grandson, Emperor Asoka. And it was of this first illustrious Emperor of India that Chanakya (Kautilya) was the Minister, the guide, philosopher and friend. As has been said already, he wrote his "Political Economy" about 300 B.C. The book contains 150 parts, and is written like all other old books, in pithy, aphoristic style. It comprises a very wide range of subjects. To enumerate a few only, therein are to be found many scientific researches and inventions, such as for instance, the preparation of asphyxiating gases like those used by the Germans in the late European war, for the destruction of men in the hostile camp, and a certain kind of poisonous liquid for sprinkling over the hay reserved for the enemy's horses so as to destroy those animals. As a matter of fact, an English translation of the book was published before the war. But whether the European Powers had actually taken their clue from it for the manufacture of poison gases or not, was more than the lecturer could say. The western civilisation was condemned because western scientific inventions were prostituted for the purpose of destruction and annihilation. True; but it ought to be borne in mind that so long as human nature is what it is, so long as the human heart was ruled by an insatiable lust for wealth and power, so long destruction, and all that war meant, was inevitable. It was the same in the Mahabharat,—the Kauravas destroyed by their own cousins—German, the Pandavas. India did possess the knowledge of these means of destruction at the time of Chanakya. Even if we did not want the western civilisation, still some of the things mentioned in the book were worth experimenting.

It was erroneous to think that the spy system, too, was of European origin, and it was rather surprising that we should lose ourselves in the admiration of European Detective stories and European Sherlockholms. For, if any one cared to look into this same book, he would find therein a spy system carried almost to perfection. The instructions given to the spy, regarding his functions, movements and dress, are marvellous. Even women are not excluded from the spy system and secret service. The origin of the sects of Bairagis, Vasudeos, and similar itinerant professional beggars could be ascribed to this ancient indegenous spy system.

In this book, would be found the information that the kings, in ancient times, had their Councils. Indra was spoken of as "the thousand-eyed", for there were a thousand members in his Council. The ancient kings, no less than the modern, had their own worries and anxieties. They had to guard themselves against palace intrigues of scheming rivals. Why, they had to guard themselves, as all kings have to, against their own progeny, which very often, like the baby crabs that tear open their mother's womb as they are born, are a source of great danger to the very authors of their being. Poisoning was largely practised. In order, therefore, to be able to detect poisoned food, oblations were suggested to be offered to the crows (Kakabali) and to the fire (Vaishvadeva). So that if anything happened to the crow in consequence of that food, or if a particular of fume or coloured flame issued from the oblation in the fire, it was understood that the food was envenomed. There was great danger from venomous snakes too. Hence the custom of keeping a Zoo, adjoining the palace, where various useful animals like the mongoose, and birds like the peacock were kept.

Among the other subjects treated at length in the book may be mentioned Medicine, Architecture, Gardening, Mining, Mints Pearl Fisheries, Village-planning, Excavations, Engineering, etc., etc. A very peculiar kind of shoe has also been mentioned, the wearer of which never gets tired of walking at all. Even a method of spreading epidemics of fevers in the enemy's camp is given.

It was, therefore, quite essential that such a book as this, which was a storehouse of information on almost any subject, should be translated into the vernacular. It was with the object of drawing the attention of the public, said the lecturer in conclusion, that he had chosen to speak on that subject that evening. He hoped the book would thenceforth receive the attention and the study it deserved.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.



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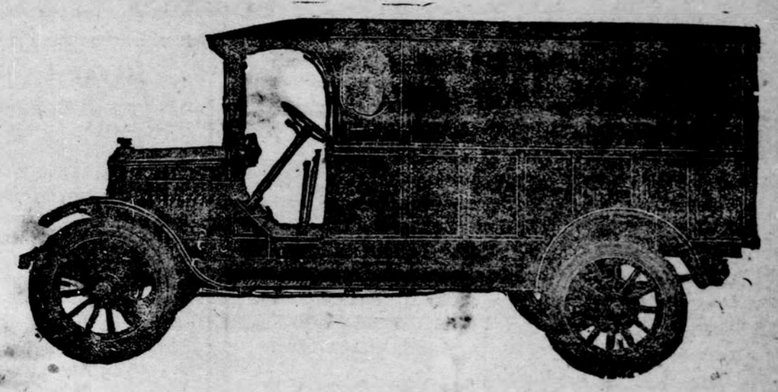
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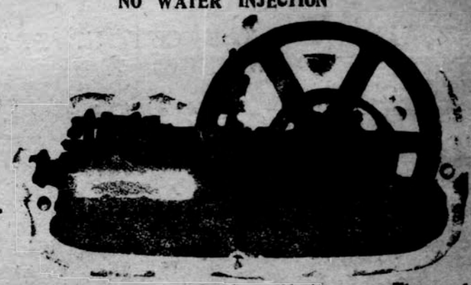
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